The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,994 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—SIAM		3041	800	W. D. Worcester	13th May.
L CATHAY		3263	800	E. Ashdown	20th "
					TUESDAY.
M SUTLEJ		4191	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L BOKHARA		2914	600	C. R. Edwards	31st "
—ASSAM		3041	500	W. Wheeler	7th June
L SURAT		3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
M AUSTRALIA		3651	800	R. F. Hanson	21st "
L CLYDE		4121	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
—NIZAM		3726	800	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL		4540	800	F. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA		5,000	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or About
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	18th May.
RAVENNA	3327	700	A. H. Daniell	27th "
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3885	600	A. C. Leggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rate to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th May	1st July. (a)
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	18th May.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st June.	9th July.
OLAVA	4,000 600	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th July.	1st S.p.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Sicilia, etc.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	13th May.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
POSEIDON	G. Dancich	4600	650	1st June.
TITANIA	E. Mersa	4200	600	7th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.

Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	14th May

No cargo will be received on board after August on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

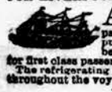
J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 11, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. BELGRAVIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.



ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES!

THE favourite s.s. "MAMELUKE" of the BEDOUIN line to LIVERPOOL DIRECT about the 16th May. Has accommodation for a few more. Fare Rs. 350. We also have Vessels for Marseilles, Genoyo, Antwerp, &c., from ite. 220 to Rs. 320. Apply to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer S. S. CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,312 Tons, Captain A. B. GRAY will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 14th May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1887. Agents.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes an fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTIWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMELLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, May 13th 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 16th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 11, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or
S. S. NORKOWPA	2230	on or about 10th May, 1887.
S. S. BANGORA	2230	on or about 2nd July, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
April 25, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

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SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
" Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. "	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. "	0	10
" Pine Pearl	2 lbs. "	0	9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tins 1-4; 1½ lb. tins		2	4
Do. do. MUTTON	1½lb tins	2	8
Do. do. CHICKEN	"	3	4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	"	1	8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	"	2	4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	"	3	8
CORN FLOUR	In Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin	0	10
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0	4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0	11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per doz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD	Savory " and Moore's	0	10
	per doz.	7	0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 14 as. and	1	8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	8
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lbs. tin	0	9
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d.	tin	2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
" RUSKS	per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lbs. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0	7
	per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lbs. tin	0	10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LACE CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
BRASS POLES.
CURTAIN CHAINS.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA,	BOMBAY,
East Street	43, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash,
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF WHISKIES.
TREACHER'S
GLENLIVET
WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE AND WHOLESOME.

Rs. 22-8 Per Dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA. "ALL NEW GOODS."

LIGHT AND DURABLE

SEASON 1887.

A SPECIAL SHOW-ROOM FOR THIS DEPARTMENT

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	Rs.	27	0	to 36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable		40	0	to 50	0
The "MAIL" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin		45	0	to 50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials		45	0	to 60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing		55	0	to 125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas		12	0	to 45	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin		38	0	to 44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags		36	0	to 66	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags		12	0	to 29	0
COURIER BAGS		10	0	to 14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather		20	0	to 39	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags		65	0	to 75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings		100	0	to 175	0
GENT'S FITTED Bags		75	0	to 150	0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases		19	0	to 40	8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen		5	12	to 8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE Bags		9	8	to 20	0
TAN Canvas HOLD-ALLS		24	0	to 27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, "very Roomy"		12	8		
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful		17	0	to 28	0

HOAR & CO., } Trunk and Bag WAREHOUSE, } BOMBAY.

TOBACCOS! TOBACCOS!!

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence*.

Note.—Manufactured of the *purest natural leaf* imported *direct* from the States. A fresh consignment just opened out. Trial and Comparison confidently invited.

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J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	a.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
Leather Cases for the above	4	0
Tartan Velvet Aprons	60	0
Air-tight Box for the above	11	8
Mark Master's Aprons	16	0
Excellent Master's Aprons	16	0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do.	4	8

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.,
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, etc.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

3rd Degree Lamp .. .. Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & Co.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RINGS & PRECIOUS GEMS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond	Half Hoop	Claw-set	Rings	Diamond and Ruby	Rings
Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Sapphire	
Diamond	3 Brilliants	Claw-set	do.	Diamond and Emerald	
Diamond	3 do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Turquoise	
Diamond	Single Brilliant	Claw-set	do.	Diamond and Opal	
Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Pearl	

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

VINO DA TAVOLO		CHIANTI
Good Dinner Wine.	PHILLIPS AND CO., LIMITED,	Brolio, 1st quality, recommended to invalids.
Per dozen, Rs. 14-8.	WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS.	Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

ITALIAN WINES.

BAROLO	TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.	CAPRIG Scala Naples (White).
Cavour, 1st quality, finest of Italian Red Wines. Per dozen, Rs. 22-8.	NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.	A delicious Wine, Per dozen, Rs. 8-0.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
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COLLARD AND COLLARD, London.
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

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LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS,
In a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
THE SWANBILL BELT.
ALL-SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 dozen, Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED
HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last seventeen years as a Sound, Wholesome and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8, per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNSOLICITED SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

"The flea season has commenced in earnest, and I find your *Caucasian Insect Powder* the only thing that makes life worth living for man and beast. ——'s powder (a well-known English patent) cannot be mentioned in the same week with yours. As an experiment I caught half-a-dozen full-grown, well-fed fleas, and shut them up for a few hours in a tin of ——'s powder. They were stupefied, but by no means killed. *With yours it is a case of sudden death.*

(Signed) C. F. G. L.

Tins—12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER.

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle, 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, accurate, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10 8.

With full directions for use.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or date, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions in play during the Interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Thebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Fresh Shipment Just to Hand
Per s. s. " Ancona."
No. 1 Extra Superior ... Rs. 3 12 per 100
No. 2 Medium ... ... „ 2 12 „

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. BAPUJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE to sign our Firm per procuration from THIS DAY.
FRAMJEE SAND & Co.
Bombay, 11th May 1887.

MR. J. FLYNN, Professional Translator, translates Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani, Marwarii and Persian Writings. Accounts and Documents of all kinds, prepares Petitions, Memorials, &c., and examines and compares signatures &c. as an expert in handwriting.
(Note—Strict Secrecy is observed with regard to the Contents of Documents, especially Wills, Letters and Papers of a confidential nature.)
Office, 39, Apollo Street, Fort (from 12 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.) Residence, 520, Tardeo Road, near Breach Candy.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
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" Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

LAND.

TO be leased for a term of years, sites for MARINE RESIDENCES on the sea-shore at VERSOVA, 2 miles from the ANDHERI Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
The above land, the property of Government, measuring about 38 1-4 acres and contained in Survey Nos 82, 83 and 85 of the above village has a sea frontage of about 9 furlongs. It was formerly leased to the late Mr. F. Mathew, but has been resumed owing to the failure of the lessee to fulfil the conditions of the lease.
The Undersigned will consider any Tenders for the above land which may be received on or before the 15th June.
The land will be leased subject to the conditions inserted in the lease granted to the late Mr Mathew. Tenderers should state the amount they are prepared to give for the occupancy right of the land, as limited by the terms of the lease, in addition to the annual rents specified therein.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
A map of the land and a copy of the draft lease may be seen on application at the Collector's Office. Full particulars can also be got from the Mamlatdar of Salsette.
G. W. VIDAL,
Collector of Thana.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.
Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.
Per Pot, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS,
THE MOST POWERFUL BRAIN, NERVE AND MUSCLE TONIC KNOWN.

THESE are highly recommended and used with great success in MENTAL OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, through whatever cause, and in restoring YOUTHFUL VIGOUR, VITALITY and STRENGTH in OLD and DEBILITATED SUBJECTS. Prompt, safe and sure.
Also
HARLEY'S COMPOUND
DAMIANA ELIXIR.
This remedy is used for the purpose for which the " Pearls " are recommended.
On receipt of Rs. 6-8 a bottle of PEARLS, or Rs. 7-8 a bottle of the ELIXIR, sent free to any part of India.

AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
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IMMISCH'S
PATENT METALLIC CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.
THE MOST ACCURATE, RELIABLE, NON-BREAKABLE AND CONVENIENT INSTRUMENTS.

Approved and Recommended by the LEADING MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC Journals. Decidedly superior to Glass Thermometers in readily recording Temperature.
" Sensitive, Durable and Reliable."—*Provincial M. Journal.*
" It is equally sensitive and accurate as glass clinical Thermometers."—*Lancet.*
&c. &c. &c.
In neat Silver case, with Kew certificate, Rs. 21.0

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOCOCK'S LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

LOCOCK'S LOTION. Improves complexion.
LOCOCK'S LOTION. Beautifies the skin and face.
LOCOCK'S LOTION. Produces youthful Bloom and Healthy Beauty.
LOCOCK'S LOTION. Removes Sunburns, Freckles and Tan.
LOCOCK'S LOTION. Efficacious, Cheap and Pleasant.
LOCOCK'S LOTION. No disappointment. Try a bottle.

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MADAME M RAND'S FEMALE PILLS.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS. Efficacious in all Female Complaints.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS. Beneficial alike to single or married ladies.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS. Corrects functional irregularities.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS. Revives Health and Beauty.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS. Renovates Blood.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS. Strengthens the whole system.
Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

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MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE. No more suffering.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE. Cures without fail.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE. The most obstinate attack.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE. In one or two doses.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE. Breathing becomes easy, &c.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE. Patient finds a great relief.
Per Bottle Re. 1 & 1-12.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.

THE Branch Line between BELLARY and GUNTAKUL (on the Madras Railway) will be converted from Broad to Metre Gauge on SUNDAY, May 15, after which it will be worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
The work of conversion will cause some interruption in the train service, and passengers are advised to avoid that route on the above date.
The line will be in perfect order on and after Monday, May 16.
G. W. STEWART,
Agent,
S. M. Ry. Co.
Dharwar, May 10th, 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

EURASIAN CLERK WANTED, who can write from dictation. Address, stating Reference, &c., to " B." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!—See our New Stock of Ladies' Fans with Hand-painting, all Latest Novelties for Ladies' Presents for the Hot Weather.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a good COOK for the R. A. Officers' Mess, Mhow.—Apply to MESS SECRETARY, stating Terms.

ON VIEW, Mr. W. MAIDMENT'S Valuable Household Furniture, Collard's Semi-grand Pianoforte, &c., at CRAWFORD and Co.'s Auction Rooms (1st Floor) Sale on SATURDAY, 14th May.

NOW READY—Part II, MURRAY'S AVIFAUNA of British India and its Dependencies (Illustrated). Price Rs. 7.—Apply to EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

NOW READY.—No. I. of the INDIAN ANNALS and MAGAZINE of NATURAL SCIENCE, by JAMES A. MURRAY. Price Rs. 1-4.—Apply to EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

JUST RECEIVED.—A few Demijohns, good ordinary table Claret. Splendid opportunity for Clubs & Messes, at Rs. 8 per Demijohn of 10 liters. SCHILLER DOSOGNE and Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort.

ON HAND.—Some small lots of Claret of Superior Crue, also a few cases of Genuine Curacao and other French Liqueurs. Apply for particulars and prices SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort.

ARTHUR ROEDERER, REIMS BRAND EXTRA, VINTAGE 188 . A fresh consignment of this well known Champagne just received. Cash price Rs. 54 per case of 12 quarts; Rs. 60 per case of 24 pints. SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Sole Agents for India.

SUPERIOR LIGHT GERMAN BEER of the well-known Brewery, the Loewen Brauerei, for sale, at Rs. 20 a case of 4 dozen quarts and Rs. 18 per case of 6 dozen pints, Cash. SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, G. FURLAUD & Co.'s COGNAC the Brand highly appreciated by all Connoisseurs of Brandy at Rs. 20 per case. SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55 Apollo Street, Fort, Sole Agents for India.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now conceded by the public to be the best, the simplest, the cheapest, and the most durable of all in existence. They are with all the latest improvements, self-acting spoolers and complete accessories for hemming, braiding, tucking, quilting, binding, &c., &c. Price lists post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

DAHLIA ROOTS, finest double, 16 different sorts by name, for Rs. 10.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SHIKAR HATS.—On CORK, very Light, Tan and White Canvas.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Hatters, Church Gate Street.

A GOOD HOTEL situate in a first-rate locality at Byculla is open for sale. For particulars apply to " M. F. G." care of this paper.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

FOR SALE.—A Patent, Portable, Annular FURNACE, by Fletcher, with One Dozen Crucibles. Apply WALSH, LOVETT and Co., 13, Esplanade Road.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

ORGANS and PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired at Moderate Charges by B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., Dealers in Musical Instruments, No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited. —JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATCH.—Unsurpassable Sterling Silver Keyless Lever, for Gentlemen, Rs. 45 cash. Ladies' Handsome Keyless Gold Watch, Rs. 50 cash. MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

P. CASSANELLO & Co.—Mortadella and Hams in Tins, Sausage, Bacon, Thorn Fish, Dry Mushrooms, Mushrooms in Oil, Anchovies, Maccaroni, Gorgonzola, Gruyere, Tomato Paste, &c.

PATENT TENT for Shooting, Double Fly, Size 8 by 6. Height 7 ft. Weight 42 lbs, to 85 lbs. Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to Manager, MUIR MILLS Co. Ld., Cawnpore.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER. Bottled by Ind Coope & Co. Quarts per 3 dozen cases Rs. 15; Pints per 6 dozen cases Rs. 21. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes, and Hotels. Apply to KING KING & Co.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room, Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO LET, from 1st May, Upper-storied BUNGALOW, now occupied by Mr. L. A. WATKINS in Nesbit Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply at the premises or at Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, 18, Church Gate Stree.

JUST to HAND new POOLKARIES with and without Glass, Rampore Chudders and Shawls; very unique and rich. A large and select stock to chose from. Also all kinds of Indian and Fine Art Work Jewellery. Price lists free by post.—HURJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

JUST LANDED per s. s. SUTLEJ—1 Canoe-shaped Light LANDAU, with Patent Head, by Windover of London. 1 Circular-fronted Light S coad hand Miniature BROUGHAM, by Windover of London. 1 VICTORIA, Second-hand, by Windover of London. Apply to MANECKJEE SORABJEE, Coachbuilder, Girgaum, next to Messrs. R. Scott and Co.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA PESTH. Orders are being registered.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION sale of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder— A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 13, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston & Co., will sell by public auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Rustomjee Nowrojee Vazir, and with the consent of the mortgagors, Hari Vithul Mogela, Pandoo Vithul Mogela, Ragoo Vithul Mogela and Cassee, wife of Vithul Mogela (since deceased) the following immoveable property:—All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house under Municipal No. 417, situate at Bandora Taluka Salsette, Tookry Thanna, containing by admeasurement about 18 Hands on East to West and 29 Hands on North to South; and bounded on the East by the house of Pandoo Babool Soothar on the West by the vacant ground of Burthan Kasowche, on the South by a passage, and on the North by Sairee of the house of Burthan Kasowche, and said property is in possession of the said Morigagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned at No. 4 Forbes and Meadows Streets Fort.

SALE of valuable immovable properties at Mazagon (near the Bombay Defences, P. and O. Co's Dock and Nawab's Tank).
On the undermentioned days, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Tehmuras Dinshawjee Ankasaria, the executor of the last will and testament of the late Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor. (deceased) (inhabitant of Broach), the following valuable landed properties:—

On MONDAY, the 16th May, 1887, at 4 p.m.

Firstly,—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, together with the bungalow and stable standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, on the east side of Coppersmith Row, in the registration sub-district, formerly of Mandvi, but now of Bombay, and bounded on the east and north by Coppersmith back road, on the west by the said Coppersmith Row, and on the south by a passage forming part of the premises under description and separating the same from the property now or formerly of one Muncherjee Cooverjee and which ground admeasures 900 square yards or thereabout, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 49. 67, and 74 new No. 11721, old survey No. 84,86 new survey No. 3497, and which bungalows are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 5280 and 5406, Street Nos 65, 52 Kasara Basin Road Street, Coppersmith Road, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. P. D. Framjee and now vacant.

On TUESDAY, the 17th May, 1887, at 3 p.m.

Secondly,—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 230 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under (I) Collector's old No. 89 Collector's New No. 11422, and new survey No. 3251, (II) Collector's old No. 86.87.88 Collector's New No. 11 and new Survey No. 3251, (III) Collectors old No. 157, Collector's New No. 11802, old Survey No. 712, and new Survey No. 3 51, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5430, Street No. 27 Street Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, all which premises are situate at Mazagon, on the east side of Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, in the registration sub-district formerly of Mandvie, but now of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a passage forming part of the premises under description separating the same from the Dockyard of the late Ag Hajee Mahomed Rahim, on the west by the said Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by property belonging to the estate of Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor (hereinafter thirdly described) and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor and now vacant.

On TUESDAY, the 17th May, 1887, at 4 p.m.

Thirdly,—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabout, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under (I) Collector's old No. 89, Collector's New No 11422, and New Survey No. 3251, (II) Collector's old No. 86, 87, 88, Collector's New No. 11421 New Survey 3251 (III) Collector's old No. 157. Collector's New No. 11802 old Survey No. 712 and New Survey No. 3251, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 542, street No. 25, Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, in the registration sub district formerly of Mandvie but now of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a passage, separating the property under description, from the Dockyard of the late Aga Hajee Mahomed Rahim, on the west by the Fourth Moojawar Road aforesaid, on the north by property belonging to the estate of Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor, being the property hereinabove secondly described, and on the south by a sweeper's passage separating the property under description from the property of Mrs. Kara.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1887, at 3 p.m.

Fourthly,—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the remaining land covered by the chawl hereinafter more particularly referred to under (I) old No. 380 A. Collector's New No. 11649, old survey No. 450 and New survey No. 3368, (II) Collector's old No. 381 Collector's new No 11655, old Survey No. 449 and New survey No. 3368, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, being one of the four compartments of a chawl or range of buildings covering the said land and certain other adjoining land in the same street, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6871, 6873 Street No. 12, Nawab Tank Road, all which premises are situate at Mazagon, on the south side of the said Nawab Tank Road, (otherwise Fourth Moojawar Pakady in the registration sub-district formerly of Mandvie, but now of Bombay, and bounded on the east by another of the said four compartments, also belonging to the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor, being the property hereinafter fifthly described, on the west by the property belonging to Bachoobai, widow of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawala, being two of the said four compartments, on the north by the said Nawab Tank Road, and on the south by the property late of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gazdar but now of Nowrojee Cooper, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executor of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th May 1887, at 4 p.m.

Fifthly,—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, admeasuring about 121 square yard registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under (I) old No. 380 A. Collector's New No. 11649, old survey No. 450 and new survey No. 3368, (II) Collector's old No. 381, Collectors New No 11655, old survey No. 449 and New survey No. 3368, together with the dwelling house standing thereon (being one of the four compartments of the said chawl, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6871, 6873. Street No. 12 Nawab Tank Road, all which premises are situate at Mazagon on the south side of Nawab Tank Road (otherwise Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, but now of Bombay, and bounded on the east by property belonging to one of the Roman Catholic churches of Mazagon, on the west by another of the said compartments of the said chawl and belonging to the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor being the property hereinabove fourthly described on the north by the said Nawab Tank Road and on the south by the property late of Nanabhoy Jametjee Guzdar but now of Nowrojee Cooper and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executor of the said Nuserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors to the executor or to the undersigned at their office No 4, Forbes and Medows-streets Fort

SALE of Stock-in-trade Jewellery, Fancy goods, perfumery, stationery, mechanical toys, shop furniture &c. &c.
On FRIDAY the 20th May, 1887, at 1-30 p.m., and on the following day, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 27 Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of Trustees to the Estate of Mr. Zainoolbhoy Ahmedbhoy Hora, lately carried on business as general merchant under the name of Messrs. Steward and Co.
Further particulars will be given hereafter.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 13, 1887.

NOW READY.
CAVALRY SWARMS.
BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. C. HOGG,
Commandant, Poona Horse.
To be had at THACKER & Co, Ld.
Price Rs. 2.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 8 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.
Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gundre) on WEDNESDAY the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th May 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1300 TONS of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under the separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.
The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.
No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's Conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Gundre), on Wednesday, the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1.000 or the tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May 1887.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SO
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposi Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.
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Special price to introduce it largely.
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PINTS .... „ 2-12 „
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FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
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BEING
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WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of
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NOTICES.

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TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contain sufficient for four weeks.
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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.
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Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strength to all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—" WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HODSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called " Guttæ Vitæ" or " Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) Dr. De Roos' " Guttæ Vitæ" or Dr. De Roos' " Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the " Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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THE PARSIS
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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, E. Y. Regiment, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th:—Pereoles (ship), from Sydney. Yesterday:—Niagara (s), and Clan Cameron (s), from Liverpool; Rajapuri (s), Grangemouth; and Patna (s), Coast and Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Peveril (s), and Horn Head (s), for Amsterdam; Vulcan (s), Hull; and Bosphorus (s), Trieste and Venice.

Polo.—There will be no game this evening.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 7th inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 93,053 in receipts.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Ancona will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow at 12 noon.

Lost Currency Note.—Mr. R. A. Parukh, residing at Mazagon, reported to the police that he dropped a currency note for Rs. 100 from his pocket on Wednesday last, somewhere between Chuckla and Church Gate Street.

A Native Soldier Deserter.—Shaik Dawood Shaik Curreem, a private of the Marine Battalion, who was recently reported to have deserted from that regiment, was on Wednesday night arrested by Police Constable No. 140D at the Bombay theatre at Falkland Road. He was handed over to the military authorities yesterday.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The band of the E. Y. Regiment will play the following programme of music, at the Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Overture... ...Semiramide...........Rossini.
Lancers ....Belgravia.............R. Smith.
Ballet Music from William Tell......Rossini.
Valse ....Mon Ami ....Gossner.
Selection ....Princess Ida......... Sullivan.
Galop............Grandes Guides ......Etterlen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Murderous Assault on a Captain.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Captain Kervey, of the s. s. Clan Cameron, applied to Mr. Ryan for a summons against Pedro Fernandez, baker, for an assault. Captain Kervey stated that in the Suez Canal, on the 25th April, the baker, without any provocation, attacked him with a poker, striking him over the eyebrow, fracturing the skull, blinding the eye and disfiguring the cheek. The assault laid him up for very many days. Mr. Ryan granted a summons.

Reported Theft.—Hajee Mukdoom Ebrahim, a ticket collector on board of one Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers, reported to the police on Wednesday that he returned from Goa three days ago, when he found his box had been opened by means of a duplicate key, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and an embroidered cap of the cumulative value of Rs. 53-8-0 had been stolen. Complainant suspects a servant who was recently in his employ, and who has left Bombay.

Theft on Board Ship.—Captain Barwick, of the Indian Marine Gunboat Abyssinia, reported to the police on Wednesday last the theft of a gold watch, by Messrs. Walker and Co., London, and a silver chain attached, of the collective value of Rs. 250, alleged to have been stolen from a table in complainant's cabin some time between the hours of 6 a. m. the 10th and 10 a. m. of the 11th instant. The complainant suspects his servant and two of the crew of his vessel, who have access to his cabin, to have committed the theft.

Old Offenders.—Two men named Ebrahim Adumjee and Cassum Babajee were yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing a packet of currency notes, six gold earrings, and cotton jacket, with a set of silver bottons attached, of the collective value of Rs. 239, the property of Ebramjee Mahmoojee, an iron merchant, living at Bhendy Bazaar Road, on the 13th inst., and further with abetting each other in the commission of the offence. They were convicted and each sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Carriage Accident at Poona.—On Tuesday evening, while Doctor Vishram Ramjee Ghole and some of the members of his family were driving home, the horse suddenly shied and became unmanageable in spite of the groom's efforts to quiet him. He plunged and galloped with the vehicle at a furious pace, until the latter came into contact with a tree near the Synagogue, where the frightened horse was stopped through the prompt assistance rendered by the police at the tin police station. The carriage was considerably damaged, but the occupants and the horse escaped without any injury.

Theft.—Rangoo Krishna, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold earring, valued Rs. 25, the property of Dhondee, woman, living at Nagpada. The accused, it appears, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning from his native country, and took up his lodgings in the house of the complainant. On Wednesday night, while she was fast asleep, he managed to steal the earring, which was tied up in one corner of her sarree. Yesterday morning complainant on missing the earring reported the matter to the police, who upon enquiries arrested the accused, and he subsequently produced the earring from the compound of a bungalow on the Bellasis Road where he had buried it. Accused on pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Independent Engineers.—Mr. Ryan yesterday convicted Mr. Duffy, the chief officer of the s. s. Mameluke, for assaulting Mr. Wilson, the third engineer of the same boat. Wilson stated that as Captain Newey was leaving the ship, the accused raised some question as to the time and he corrected him. A dispute arose and the second engineer was referred to, and it was found that the chief officer was wrong. He then went up to Wilson and caught him by the throat threatening further harm and using abusive language. The other interfered and took the chief officer away. In defence Duffy stated that he was writing when Wilson and another engineer passed by kicking up a row. He went out to them and asked them to stop, but they did not and he lost his temper. He said that during the whole voyage the engineers were very independent, and once deserted the engine-room altogether, leaving the engines to go on as best they could. Because Captain Newey was very lenient they did what they liked. Mr. Ryan observed that there was only one Captain on board, and no one had a right to take the law into his hand. A fine of Rs. 5 was inflicted.

Alleged Cheating.—At the Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Somanjee Byramjee Mistry, a Government pensioner, charged Nanabhoy Hormusjee Kaka, a petty merchant, with cheating in respect of two mills shares worth about Rs. 1,145. Mr. Davur appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee represented the accused. In the information filed it was alleged that the accused had borrowed the shares to obtain a loan of money on them, promising to return the shares within three months. He represented that he had due to him a large sum of money in debts. Instead of obtaining a loan on the shares the accused, it was stated, sold them without the permission of the complainant and misappropriated the money. In explanation by the defence it was advanced that the matter was a civil one. There was no criminal element in the case, as the sales of the shares had taken place with the consent of the complainant. His Worship said the question at issue was whether there were any *animo jurandi*, at the time to induce the accused to enter into the consent, for such it appeared. He thought it was a case for a Civil Court and referred the parties to it.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th May, 1887, was 414 being 19 less than the preceding week and 45 less than the week ending the 4th May, 1886, and 47 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 273 births were reported in the different districts. There was 1 death from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 22·96. There were 89 deaths from remittent fever, being 31 more than the last week and 17 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 67, 19 and 5 last week, against 81, 27 and 9, respectively in the corresponding week of last year.

Method in Her Madness.—Inspector Cobb yesterday charged a woman, Bhimi, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing some vegetables, to the value of an anna. The accused, it was stated, knocked about the market and was in the habit of picking up and taking away what she fancied. When taken up by the police she feigned madness and invariably got off in that way when placed before a Magistrate. On the last occasion, however, she was sent to be examined by the police surgeon, who pronounced her sane, and Mr. Cooper gave her one day's imprisonment. On Tuesday she went into the market and from a stall which she passed took away a basket containing vegetable, but was arrested while leaving the premises. The woman denied she had taken the basket which she said had been given her by a boy. His Worship sentenced her to fourteen days' hard labour in the Common Gaol.

Prosecutions by the P. C. A. Society.—Raja Jalal, a victoria driver, was yesterday charged before Mr. Crawley Boevey with having cruelly tortured his horse. The society's inspector said that the horse was limping, when he stopped the accused. His Worship observed that if a horse limped it did not necessarily follow that it was hurt and unfit for use. The inspector replied that the horse was lame, its leg swollen and it was unfit for use. This the accused denied, and his Worship preferred to have the opinion of a veterinary surgeon. The inspector subsequently produced the written opinion from Mr. Scott, who examined the horse. That report his Worship said showed that the horse was not in Mr. Scott's opinion unfit for use though he thought it desirable the animal should have rest for a couple of days. In dismissing the case his Worship told the inspector that he should be more particular in his prosecution. He would bring the society, which was doing very good work, into discredit by indiscriminate prosecutions. In a goading case, brought up by the same inspector, who charged a boy, named Maroti Narayen his Worship dismissed the charge. The inspector stated that he had seen the boy "thrust the good as hard as he could" into the bullock. His Worship thought perhaps accused was too small to know anything about the cruelty of the use of the goad and a warning would be sufficient.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SEASON REPORT.

The following are the Season Reports for the week ending 10th instant.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 9th, 7 feet 11 inches against 10 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Fever in eight and cattle-disease in one taluka; one fresh case of small-pox in Sujaval Taluka. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 22, 30 32; and Sehwan 28, 40, and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 6 3-12 feet against 7 feet on same date last year. Rabi harvesting nearly over; preparation for kharif being made; cotton-sowing commenced. Small-pox in five and cattle-disease in three talukas. Hot wind blowing.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting continues in five talukas; kharif cultivation in progress. Fever in three, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in one taluka. River at Kotri on 9th, 7 feet 11 inches against 10 feet 5 inches on the same date last year. Wheat 21, bajri 38, jowari 40, rice white 20, and red 28 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Two days extreme heat with scorching wind. Disease among goats in Kashmor Taluka. Wheat 22, rice 20, jowari 44, and bajri 42 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi harvesting and cotton-Picking nearly completed; land being manured in Sanand and Parantij Talukas. Public health good; small-pox among cattle in Dholka Taluka. Wheat 27 and bajri 31 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 5 cents in Dohad, drops in Kalol. Dysentery in Kalol. Bajri 31, wheat 16, and maize 40 pounds.

Kaira.—Land being manured. Small-pox to a slight extent among cattle in Nadiad, Mehmadabad, and Thasra Talukas; measles among children to a slight extent in Nadiad and Matar Talukas. Very slight shower on 9th in Kaira. Bajri 35½, wheat 25, and rice 24 pounds.

Broach.—Preparations for kharif sowing continue. Cattle-disease in Vagra, Anklesvar, and Hansot continues. Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 33 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain maximum in Balsar 95, minimum in Mandvi 7 cents. Crops reaped. Cattle healthy; public health good. Jowari 36 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather very warm. Rain in almost all the talukas: maximum 1 inch 10 cents in Jamner, minimum 6 cents in Shahada. Ague in three and cholera in two talukas, Pachora and Savda, cases 21, fatal 11; small-pox in 11 talukas. Wheat 27 and bajri 41 pounds.

Nasik.—Rabi threshing mostly completed, and being prepared in ten talukas for kharif sowing; burning of land for kharif in Igatpuri and Peint in progress. Public health good; except in parts of Igatpuri and Nandgaon, where small-pox still continues. Rain throughout the district: maximum at Nandgaon 1 inch 79 cents, minimum at Nasik 20 cents. Prices stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Light rain on 6th and from 8th to 10th, total of week 9 cents. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 4th, afterwards 1° warm. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind southerly on 4th and 7th, wind normal on all other days. Thunder and lightning on 6th and 8th; lightning on 7th and 9th.

Thana.—Cholera in Murbad and Bhiwndi Talukas, cases 11, fatal 5; fever in four and cattle-disease in two talukas. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 9th instant.)—Fever in Pen and Panvel, small-pox in Alibag and Panvel, and measles in Pen Taluka; cattle-disease in Panvel, Mangaon, and Mahad Talukas. Rice second sort 26 1-16, and tur dal second sort 21 pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 54 cents, total 64 cents. Reaping of rabi nearly completed. Slight fever in two, measles in two, and slight cattle-disease in parts of six talukas. Nagli 19-78, vari 17-44, and rice 12-57.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district: maximum 2 inches 41 cents in Sirur, minimum 16 cents in Khed Taluka; in Poona rain 1 inch 53 cents. Land being prepared for cultivation in Indapur, Khed, and Bhimthadi Talukas; sowing of hundi and makka (maize) in progress in some places in Indapur Taluka. Public health generally good. Bajri 44 and jowari 56 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain general from 1 to 2 inches; melon beds destroyed. Health good. Bajri 55 and jowari 66 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in all talukas: maximum in Madha 2 inches 67 cents, minimum in Pandharpur 9 cents, hands being prepared for kharif crops. Cattle-disease in Sholapur and Pandharpur Talukas; cholera in Sholapur, Madha, Karmala, and Pandharpur Talukas 96 cases, 32 fatal. Jowari 62 3-7 and bajri 52 3-7 pounds.

Satara.—Cholera in three villages of Khanapur and in three of Khatav, 29 cases, 16 fatal; cattle-disease in five talukas. Bajri 44-32 and jowari 45-15.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Sindgi 92, minimum in Bagevadi 28 cents. Ploughing operation in progress. Slight cattle-disease in five northern talukas. Jowari 65 and bajri 60 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 95 cents, total 5 inches 21 cents; elsewhere from 2 inches 58 cents in Gokak to 8 cents in Athni. Land being prepared for cultivation. Cattle-disease in three talukas. Jowari 47 and bajri 51 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain in Ron 1 inch 20 cents; in Navalgund, Kalghatgi, and Hubli nearly an inch, and slight in five other talukas. Cotton-picking completed; ground being prepared for early crops; sowing of rice commenced in Mugud; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund and of drinking water in Gadag, Karajgi, and Kod Talukas. Public health generally good; slight feaver in Gadag. Rice 2 9-20 and Jowari 56 2-5 pounds per rupee.

Kanara—Preparing ground for monsoon crop. Sowing rice lands above ghauts. Rain 44 cents in Honavar, 84 in Siddapur, 45 in Sirsi, 55 in Yellapur, and 1 inch 95 cents in Haliyal. Weather hot. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather warm and cloudy, Measles in Dhrol, Jalia, Dhrapha, Gadka, Jetpur, Vasavad, Manadar, and Bagasra; small-pox in Virpur and Jetpur. Wheat 23, bajri 24, and jowari 30 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot. General health good. Bajri 26, jowari 30, and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.

Baroda—Public health good. Weather cloudy with slight showers.

SIR HUGH ROSE ON MADRAS TIME.

Nearly twenty years ago, the Punjab Government suggested to the then Commander-in-Chief, then Sir Hugh Rose, the adoption of Jubbulpore time at the military stations in the Punjab. His Excellency did not approve of the idea, and Colonel Thesiger, the Adjutant General of those days, sent a letter to the Punjab Government which, at this date, is rather amusing. Evidently Sir Hugh Rose was an observant man:—

The Commander-in-Chief in India desires me to say that His Excellency has great doubts of the expediency of the measure proposed by the Punjab Government, with regard to the convenience and perhaps it may be said, the health of the troops. The difference of real time between Jubbulpore and Lahore being not less than 23 minutes it is clear that every calculation of time with reference to the rising and setting of the sun in the application of military duties, which is a most important particular, would have to follow an artificial arrangement.

When at Lahore lately, His Excellency observed that even in a family, domestic calculations were upset, and ladies unwittingly exposed themselves to the sun, because of mistakes following on the artificial time imposed by following railway arrangement.

In Calcutta, no difficulty is experienced by the community, where on account of the shipping and the tides, it is impossible to depart from real time. Yet the Jubbulpore time is adopted by the railway, the same being about 30 minutes slower than Calcutta. The facts are thoroughly appreciated by the community and travellers arrange accordingly. The case in point is very strong by way of argument because a large portion of the Calcutta population comes to and leaves its work daily, by railway trains. It is apprehended that in the Punjab this necessity has not yet arisen.

It appears to His Excellency that the Calcutta practice is the reasonable one, which declines to prefer the convenience of travellers to that of the community at large.

MADRAS.

The Bangalore Jewelry Cheating Case.—The judgment has been delivered in this case. It will be remembered that the accused was charged with obtaining a sum of money as a loan from Gaver Chund, on the mortgage or pledge of jewels, which jewels Gaver Chund, complainant, said turned out on examination to be brass and not gold, as accused had represented them to be. This case was mixed up with another, in which Gaver Chund, the complainant in this case, was charged with criminal breach of trust with respect to about Rs. 2,000 worth of jewelry. The present case turned on the probabilities of Gaver Chund, an experienced money-lender and values of jewels, having advanced between 200 and 300 rupees on "jewels" made of brass Mr. Abdul Rahmon held that this was highly improbable; he did not believe in the guileless innocence of Bangalore Sowcars. At the same time he had not an exalted opinion of the accused, who he said is a person who hangs about the courts, get decrees executed, raises loans for other parties; and acts generally as a tout. His Honor thought the case an exceedingly complicated one. There was no clear case against accused; he therefore acquitted him.—*Post.*

Orchids.—Lovers of these flowers will find a few interesting species in blossom at the Lal Bagh just now. There are among others,—Oncidium Luridum an American plant having a flower spike over six feet in length. This will be found on a mango tree near the orchid house. Cymbidium aloifolium, a native species, is also flowering at the same tree.—*Ibid.*

A Late Train.—On Saturday when the mail train was near the Bidadi station, a stray bullock that was within the fencing, got after the engine had passed between it and the first goods waggon and was crushed to death. The waggon was thereby derailed and the train in consequence arrived in Bangalore about one hour behind time.—*Ibid.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

The North-Western Railway.—A correspondent writes to the Lahore paper:—I once travelled from Amritsar to Lahore by an evening "mixed," on which was only one 1st class compartment. Into this got a half-clad native; and a lady who was also a passenger had no alternative but to share the carriage with this unpleasant person. Fortunately two gentlemen happened also to be travelling by the same train, and they also occupied the one first-class compartment, otherwise the lady must have deferred her journey. On the Amritsar-Pathankot branch of this Railway a double compartment 1st-class carriage is run with trains, but as often as not the ladies' reserved accommodation is not marked as such, and a lady is liable to have to undertake the journey of four hours in a compartment common to both sexes If she happens to be an invalid, making for Dalhousie this is a serious discomfort; but under any circumstances it may be unpleasant and is a contingency which Indian Railways generally prevent by providing strictly reserved accommodation for ladies.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

The following statistics form part of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Crimes' Bill on the 17th April:—

In England and Scotland we have had a happy state of things with regard to the death-rate affecting the people. Comparing the years 1861 to 1870 with the years 1881 to 1885, England shows a diminution of about 15 per cent. in the death-rate, and Scotland a diminution of about 13 per cent, and there is a gain of British lives in that period of 82,000. (Hear, hear.) What was the case in Ireland? The death-rate there increased by 8 per cent, and while 82,000 British lives had been saved, 8,000 Irish lives have been lost in consequence of the increase in the death-rate. I think such facts as these cannot be excluded from the view of the House when called on to meet a case of the kind without any justification whatever from the increase of crime, and that it is well for us to ask how we have succeeded in the stewardship which we undertook at the Union. I will quote from a work by Mr. Mulhall, recently published, proving that the present reign has been the most disastrous one since that of Elizabeth. That distinguished writer says that there died of famine in this reign (of which we are now celebrating the jubilee) 1,225,000 persons: there were evicted in Ireland 3,568,000 persons; and the number of emigrants was 4,185,000 and the great bulk of those of course went to America, and then people are astonished to find that there should be sympathy in America for Ireland. Mr. Mulhall then goes on to state that those four-and-a-quarter millions of emigrants produced since leaving the Irish shore wealth to the amount of £655,000,000. That is a very mournful history, and it appears to me to afford some apology to those who thought it was time to review our position and to consider whether the character of England as much as the happiness of Ireland does not absolutely require that we should discover some better method of fulfilling the high duties we have undertaken towards that country.

POLITICIANS ON THE COERCION BILL.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Speaking as the guest of the Eighty Club on April 19, Mr. Gladstone said that throughout a long and painful controversy Lord Hartington had set an excellent example of personal regard and kindness towards his old friends; but in consequence of an episode in the previous night's debate he must become the critic of the noble lord. Lord Hartington had raised a serious question whether the members of the Irish party, or some of the members of it, were not associated with the commission of crime in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone had differed seriously from members of that party in other years, and, sensible of his own fallibility, had spoken out with strength and earnestness of anything that seemed to him to require adverse notice in their conduct. They had had great differences, and great differences could not be disposed of by the mere utterance of smooth phrases; but he wished to bear this testimony in the face of the world, that neither now nor at any time had he given utterance to the sentiment or had he entertained a suspicion that those gentlemen were associated with crime. Lord Hartington intimated that he spoke in virtue of official knowledge, but his (Mr. Gladstone's) official knowledge must have been at least as large as that of Lord Hartington; and Lord Spencer, whose character ever forbade him to contemplate any object but the good of his country and the fulfilment of his duty, had acquitted those gentlemen of the charge which Lord Hartington had revived. He embraced that sentiment of Lord Spencer in all its fulness. Lord Hartington referred also to another source, and seemed to find his firmest and most solid foundation in the comments and statements of the *Times*. It was not (Mr. Gladstone continued) without surprise that I heard Lord Hartington speak of the position in which those gentlemen are placed by the charges made against them as one in his opinion admitting of being handled by methods perfectly simple and easy. Lord Hartington used this expression:—"All that they have to do is to give a conclusive demonstration of the untruth of these charges." Well, gentlemen, is it fair to go about the world and to launch outrageous charges of this kind, and then to tell the man who is the object of them, "You have got your remedy by giving me conclusive demonstration of the untruth"? With whom does the burden of proof lie? There is the heart of the whole question. The burden of proof lies on those who make the charge, and unless they make the charge with evidence that will bear the test of investigation and will carry with it at the very least the highly rational probability of truth, they are wanton calumniators and should be shunned as pests to society. I go no further, though I might have much more to say; but, considering the issues which may be pending, questions that may be under consideration, I do not desire to say anything which passes one inch beyond the range of general principles. My contention is, it is a gross offence to throw out injurious accusations and then to hold as a sufficient reparation the indication to the object of those accusations that all he has to do is to supply conclusive demonstration of their untruth. Mr. Gladstone went on to state the points on which they had joined issue with the Government, saying:—On the subject of coercion, first of all, no facts and information have been laid before us to warrant in any manner the tremendous demand that is made upon us. On the contrary, such information has been held back, and the statements of the Government on the introduction of this Bill stand in most glaring contrast with, so far as I can recollect, every other introductory statement of former years, inasmuch as it was admittedly a duty and absolutely necessary in connection with such a business to lay before the House of Commons the fullest and clearest terms the grounds on which such demands were made. That principle has been utterly thrown over because there were no such facts to state; because no evidence could be given of the state of things which alone can for a moment justify, not according to our ideas as Home Rulers, but according to any of the ideas that we could ever have entertained as Liberals—which alone could for a moment have justified such a step as the application to Parliament for coercive powers. ... I trust as you look further into this question you will find that this is not a Bill against crime, but against combinations—a Bill against the Irish people—against the leaders of the Irish people. He was sorry to have to say that of this Bill the dissentient Liberals were the central prop and mainstay. Who in the world does not know that the Tory Government now in power, had it been possessed of an absolute majority instead of being somewhat short of one-half of the members of the House, never would have dared to propose the Bill we are now discussing had it not been for the fact that they have, in the very van of their battle, men ready to defend, to excuse, to land all the propositions they are making, and to go with them to every extremity in forcing this Coercion Bill upon Parliament? In speaking of that state of things I speak plainly. I am describing the fact, which I hold to be unquestionable, that the capital, the central, the overwhelming, the absorbing responsibility for this measure does not lie with the gentlemen upon the Treasury bench, but upon those gentlemen—members of the Liberal party—who have given their adhesion to this measure and to a great deal along with this measure. Mr. Chamberlain, I am told, has stated—I believe has stated in some manner beyond question—that certain communications, aiming at reconciliation among the Liberals, were broken off because I had announced that I would submit to no deviation from the provisions of the Bills which were introduced last year. It is my duty to disbelieve that Mr. Chamberlain has ever made such a statement. However, I say in the face of the whole world that there is not a word of truth in it. So far as the original question of difference is concerned, I should feel not less but more hopeful of meeting his objections and difficulties than I should have felt six or nine months ago. It is the bitterest of all the disappointments that have occurred in connection with this deplorable issue, that we have seen three score of Liberal gentlemen go into the lobby last night, not only to support, but to support without any of the usual evidence and warrants, a stringent measure of coercion. So far that ground of hope vanished; but I do not even yet entirely abandon the faith that I had in the Liberal principles of those gentlemen. The Irish party, Mr. Gladstone went on to say, was "a party composed of men who may not be fashioned exactly according to our rule and square, but who have come to Parliament through the exercise by the Irish people of their constitutional rights, is sacred to say the least, as ours. Five-sixths of the representatives of that country are men whom, Lord Hartington says, before we can attempt to settle the Irish question it is necessary to overthrow. There is the key, in the mind of Lord Hartington, of the Coercion Bill that we are engaged in considering." This question ought to be referred by constitutional means to the judgment of the nation. He did not urge a dissolution—what he wished was the reflective and deliberate process in the mind of the country, and he rejoiced to believe that that process was rapidly coming forward. Let the mind of the country be informed and the conscience of the country enlightened, and their triumph was as sure as their cause was loyal, politic, and just.

LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury presided on Wednesday, April 20, at the second day's proceedings of the Fourth Grand Habitation of the Primrose League, which was held in the Connaught Hall of the Albert Palace, Battersea. Replying to a vote of confidence in Lord Salisbury and her Majesty's Government, his lordship, referring to the Irish Crimes Bill agitation, said the result of the voting proved how hollow was the agitation of the Easter holidays, and how little effect it had on the opinions of the House of Commons, and showed that the cause which they supported was the really popular cause. Those who repressed crime were not guilty of an attack upon liberty, they were the greatest defenders of liberty. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone went so far as to condemn a Bill that repressed crime, and spoke of it as one that the House of Commons ought to minimize so far as possible. But how did Mr. Gladstone stand? He could not help thinking that the part Mr. Gladstone had played would fatally injure the party he led, and that all his eloquence would not be able to maintain it. Mr. Gladstone had spent so much of his life in abandoning opinions that he had hitherto held—(laughter)—that he seemed perfectly callous and insensitive to the feelings which ordinary men entertained with regard to the men by whom such things were done, and was surprised that the Conservatives would not turn their coats at a moment's notice. And, what was stranger still, was the attitude Mr. Gladstone assumed towards those of his own party who would not do as he had done. His whole speech the previous night was a fatherly lecture—(laughter)—to men who had sinned, and whom he wanted to bring back. He preached at them, and almost prayed for them. (Laughter.) He never for a moment seemed to think that they had anything to complain of in his proceedings. There was no limit to his belief—(laughter)—his belief in respect to the direction in which at his bidding the party ought to go. Certainly there was no limit to his belief in the docile obedience he expected from those who followed his standard. And not that only, but he looked upon those of his own party as traitors who adhered to the opinions he had always taught them to believe. (Laughter.) Mr. Gladstone would yet find out that on the Liberal side of the House of Commons the spirit of Englishmen had not quite disappeared, and that that leader would be followed who could be trusted. (Cheers.) But if Mr. Gladstone had lost these distinguished men, what had be gained? He had gained eighty-six very devoted followers. (Laughter.) Was that a gain which would very much assist him before the constituencies of this country? ("No.") They knew how the matter stood. Mr. Parnell had been accused of associating with those who had been guilty of murder, and he had been challenged to bring that accusation to the test of a court of law—to go into the witness-box at least, and to swear that it was not true. (Hear, hear.) So far as he (Lord Salisbury) understood it, that challenge had been refused—at all events his friends refused it for him; and Mr. Gladstone thought that the position which Mr. Parnell occupied was a reasonable and honourable one, and that no one ought to ask him to clear himself. When so great, so pressing a case of presumption existed against a man, it was not open for him to take refuge in mere denial, and to think that he could dispose of accusations by the use of the elegant and energetic vocabulary which his followers had introduced into the House of Commons. He was bound to take advantage of the opportunity of going into an English court of justice in order to disclaim in the most solemn manner the accusations that had been made, and to offer himself for cross-examination about them. (Renewed cheers.) If he chose not to do that that was his affair. What they had to consider was the effect on those who acknowledged him (Mr. Parnell) as their ally and claimed him as their supporter. What did they think would be the position of Mr. Gladstone going to the country when the electors had thoroughly realized that he accepted in political brotherhood men upon whom the presumption of conniving at assassination rested, and who, when the opportunity of clearing themselves in the ordinary way had been offered, had refused. (Loud cheers.) He said that a party which deliberately placed itself in that position, dragged behind it the memory of the fearful murders which had taken place in Ireland, and would never command the authority which a party innocent of the stain had hitherto commanded in this country. (Cheers.)

MR. GOSCHEN AND LORD HARTINGTON.

Mr. Goschen was entertained at a banquet in Edinburgh, on Saturday, April 16. The Lord Provost of the city presided, and many noblemen and gentlemen of influence were present. In his speech on the occasion Mr. Goschen impressed upon Unionists the increasing gravity of the present situation; the stakes for which the rival alliances—the Unionists and the Separatists—were contending were augmenting; the latter, like gamblers who could not endure a loss, staking even their patrimony and their trusts upon the issue. There is nothing more striking to those who are watching the present parliamentary struggle than to see the degree to which the more extreme section of the Gladstonian party is conducting the present struggle. The steadier element are gradually fading out of sight. It is true that two very respectable baronets were brought up to the scratch to move and second the amendment upon the present Coercion Bill, but, as a rule the steadier Gladstonians sit in a kind of silent resignation while the Bill is being fought by their wilder friends, and it is a sad and almost heartrending spectacle to see them as they sit with that kind of resignation when they watch their leader receiving with frantic cheers, cheering himself in the most pleasant manner, the rhodomontade of Irish orators, and cheering them with cheers which their own milder rhetoric never evokes from his lips. In sober earnest, it is the more extreme faction of the Gladstonian party that now are giving commands to that joint army. It is all very well to receive at present the support of the Labouchere and Conybeares and the Parnells. But can that support be received without incurring obligation? Is there no bill which is being run up—a bill that may have to be settled if the present arrangements were to come to an end? I expect that the escapades of opposition will have to be paid for dearly at the end. Faust was not able to achieve successes in pleasure and in love without incurring serious obligations to Mephistopheles, and I doubt whether political orgies can be indulged in without the forfeit of a political soul.

Lord Hartington also spoke at the banquet. He reviewed the action of Mr. Gladstone and his supporters to show that the Liberal party, as it at present exists, has greatly changed, and changed for the worse. He saw in the conduct of its present leaders the toleration of doctrines which are doctrines of revolution, not of reform. He saw that an impatience of suffering, an anxiety to remove the evils among us, was leading too many to look in the direction of those Socialistic or Communistic changes which had hitherto been condemned by the whole Liberal party, no less on account of their fallacy and on account of the ruin and the mischief which they would cause than their immorality. He saw also a toleration of violence, an indifference to law as law, an inclination to transfer the decision and the discussion of questions from the Senate House to the streets and to the public meetings. Therefore it was not a question only of the safety and security of our fellow-subjects in Ireland, but a question of the maintenance of our system of parliamentary government in England and in Scotland, and in Ireland. It was a question of the prosperity, and perhaps even of the very existence, of the millions of our fellow-subjects—who depended for their daily bread upon the system of credit and of confidence which alone could be supported by the maintenance of law and of order. These were the issues which were now before them. It was because it seemed to him that the Liberal party in its present mood and under its present leader underrated the gravity of these considerations and was led away from its old traditions, and because the present Unionist Government was for the time being the representative of law and of order amongst us and of the best traditions of parliamentary government that he held it was the duty of every good citizen, and of Liberal Unionists above all, to continue to give support and countenance to that Government.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill addressed a large meeting at Nottingham on Tuesday, April 19, and had a very hearty reception. As to the treatment of Ireland by England, Lord Randolph said:—I know of no instance, though I search all history, more striking of national magnanimity of generosity than the treatment of Irelan upon the question of the franchise by the Imperia Parliament in 1884. There was not a man in the House of Commons in 1884 who did not know that that extension of the franchise would throw almost the whole parliamentary representation of Ireland into the hands of the repeal party. Did that prevent us from doing that which we felt to be justice to Ireland? It did not. Your members of Parliament almost without distinction of party, said that equal laws should be the basis of the Union, and that the Irish should enjoy the same political privileges as you have. They ran all those risks. They deliberately and with their eyes open incurred danger, so that the Irish people might not have it in their power to say, "You English have greater political freedom than we have." Now we had again a desperate attempt to overthrow the Union. On this occasion the means of resistance were not so effective as they had been on former occasions because we had traitors and deserters in the Unionist camp. What we had to do was to show that we can govern Ireland. We had to prove to the English people and to Mr. Gladstone and his followers that they were wrong in their conclusions, and that the strength and the resolution of Britain was as great as it ever was. To avoid failure we must strike strong and speedily at crime and outrage in Ireland. The modern revolutionary party in Ireland differs from former parties in this, that it draws its strength mainly from two sources. One source is the amount of crime which the members of the revolutionary party are able to commit in Ireland without being detected and punished and the amount of terror which unpunished crime must create in any society. That is one source and that they work freely and liberally. The other is the amount of disorder and dislocation of public business which the members of their party can import into the British Parliament. With regard to the second source, I hope that the innate strength of the House of Commons is perfectly able to deal with it as long as the English people are behind the House of Commons. No one will convince me that the House of Commons representing the English Parliament—an assembly over eight hundred years old, which has on many occasions defied the strength of monarchs and armies—is going to fall a victim to Mr. Dillon and Mr. Conybeare. As to the other source of strength, crime in Ireland, the Government Bill would deal with that state of things most effectually. Crime would disappear in Ireland, outrages would diminish, terror and intimidation would begin to disappear the very day this Bill passed into law. Whatever difficulties we might have to face, we must struggle on because the Union was worth struggling for. The Union was the life of the British Empire, and it was worth fighting for. What proved conclusively that the agitation which Mr. Gladstone was endeavouring to promote in the country was, as Mr. Chamberlain characterised it, a mere hole-and-corner agitation, an agitation of the most mechanical character, was the fact that the Unionist majority was still maintained at over a hundred members of Parliament.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates

Daily Prices—Beef—	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	4	6
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	0
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	6
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	3	3
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0	3	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	6
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	6	0	3	0

Pork (Fresh and Salt)—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon per lb	0	4	6
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled lard per lb	0	12	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	8	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	12	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	3	8	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	6
Kurmell, per candy	4	12	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	4	0
Butter, English, per tin	0	15	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	6	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	2	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	4	0
Castor Oil, per maund	2	12	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	7
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6

Dry Fish—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pomfret, white, large, each	0	1	6
Do. do. small, each	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	2	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	1	6
Do. small, per dozen	0	1	0
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Dongary fish, each	0	0	8
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3	9	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	8	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	10	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	3	12	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	12	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	6	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	4	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	0	0
Do. (old), per phurra	1	14	0
Oats, per phurra	5	8	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	8	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra	2	8	0
Moong, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	6	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	0	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	12	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	2	10	0
Lamb (Large)—			
Hind quarter 1st sort per piece	1	4	0
Fore do. do. 2nd per piece	1	0	0
Hind do. 2nd sort	0	15	0
Fore do. do.	0	12	0
Head, feet, liver and heart	0	7	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	4	0
Do. salt, country	0	4	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Australia per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. do. small, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	0	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6
Tomatoes per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	6
French Beans, per seer	0	1	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	14	0
Brinjals Bombay, per dozen	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	11	0
Do. small, each	0	9	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	6	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	3
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	0	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Janghbohar	6	0	0
Fruits—			
Pineapples, large, each	0	3	0
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Pomeloes, large, each	2	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	12	0
Do. do. small, each	0	6	0
Do. Musk, large, each	0	3	0
Do. do. small, each	0	1	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	[illegible]
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet per dozen	1	0	0
Do. sour per dozen	0	2	0
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	1	8	0
Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen	5	0	0
Do. Payree per dozen	2	8	0
Do. common, do.	1	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	4	0
Apples, Verona per dozen	3	0	0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos per dozen	0	14	0
Peaches per dozen	1	0	0
Moosoombees per dozen	0	2	0
Fresh Fish—			
Pomfret white large per pair	0	12	0
Do. do. medium per pair	0	7	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	3	0
Bouie large,	2	0	0
Ghoall large each	3	8	0
Do. small each	3	0	0
Prawns large per dozen	0	3	0
Prawns small per dozen	0	1	0
Shrimp per seer	0	1	0
Bumlows per score	0	3	0
Jiptee small per each	0	3	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3
Crabs, each	0	0	9
Lobsters each	0	1	6

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. [illegible] Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible] Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

THE general tenor of business during the past week has been quiet and uneventful. In imports the transactions passing either on the spot or for distant delivery have been extremely circumscribed, while in exports, in addition to very dull advices from the European markets we have had the adverse influence of unusually high freights to contend with. For a few days £1-7-6 per ton was being paid for Cotton to Liverpool by ready steamers, and owners were holding out for £1-5 for U. K. or Continent, June loading. To-day we should call the quotations £1-6-3 and £1-3 respectively, but even these figures are considerably over what we have been accustomed to for some seasons past. Exchange is quiet at the level of a week ago, but with money getting rapidly easier no permanent strength can be looked for. Government Securities are steady, Shares inactive but firm.

As usual at this time of the year the weather is beginning to attract some attention. In an ordinary way merchants would consider that they had a month to spare before active operations would be interfered with by the monsoon, but there has been a good deal of rain during the past week both up-country and down the Malabar Coast, which some people are disposed to accept as an indication of an early monsoon.

MONEY.—Although the last return of the Bank of Bombay showed no change in the Cash Balance, the movements in the accounts gave a diminution of 7¾ lakhs in the trade demand during the week, and partly owing to this, but mainly to a better feeling in the bazaar, money has grown easier ever since. This morning we received advice by wire from Calcutta of the Bank of Bengal having reduced their minimum rate of discount from 9 to 8 per cent., and this afternoon the Directors of the Bank of Bombay followed suit by lowering their minimum to the same level. Even at 8 per cent., however, the Bank is still considerably ahead of the outside market, as we hear of loans having been negotiated for three if not two months at 6 per cent. per annum, and the probability seems to be that unlike last year we shall see rates of discount ruling comparatively low during the rains. One reason in favour of this is that the Exchange Banks are mostly better provided with funds than they were a year ago, and another that we shall have to carry much smaller stocks of produce than we had to face last monsoon with.

EXCHANGE.—Although closing to-day at the same quotations as Thursday last the market in the interval has been very quiet, and during the early part of the week a decline of 3-32d. was established. In our last weekly report we quoted ready Bank Bills on demand at 1s. 4 13-16d., and 3 months' Credits at 1s. 4 31-32d., on Friday however, before the mail left, Bank paper was reduced 1-16d., private bills 1-32d. owing to the advice of liberal shipments of Silver from London. Saturday brought a decline of 1-32d. all round, and on Monday Credits were reduced 1-32d., Bank Bills remaining unaltered. On Tuesday a slightly firmer tone set in, accompanied by a recovery of 1-32d., and a similar rise was established yesterday. To-day, consequent on the large demand exhibited for Council drafts at yesterday's weekly biddings in London—Rs. 7,80,000 having been allotted in bills at 1s. 4½d., and Rs. 43,50,000 in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 13-16d., while 5 lakhs were taken privately afterwards at 1s. 4 27-32d.—rates have been further advanced 1-32d., making closing quotations for to-morrow's mail as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 4¾d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
France	3 ,,	1·79	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1·80¼	,,

On this basis the feeling at the close this evening is very quiet with, to say the least of it, no promise of higher rates in the future. On the contrary both banks and merchants by their operations go on discounting a continuance of the decline, the quotation for demand Bank Bills for June delivery being 1s. 4 21-32d., and for July 1s. 4 19-32d. to ⅝, while 3 months' Credits for all June can be negotiated at 1s. 4⅞d., and for July at 1s. 4 13-16d. per rupee. The free manner in which the India Office authorities go on meeting the market with their Council drafts is no doubt the source of present weakness, the amount negotiated in the past eight days, for instance, making up the large total of 103 lakhs; but we regard this feature as likely to favour a steadier state of things later on, and notwithstanding the larger total they have to draw during the year we do not anticipate anything approaching the demoralisation witnessed in August last. As things look at present 1s. 4½d. for demand Bank Bills may be almost taken as a foregone conclusion, but unless a very material change comes over the situation we should not look for any fall below that level being long lived.

The latest quotation we have from London for Bar Silver is 43⅝d. per oz. equivalent to about 1s. 4 23-32d. per rupee. The position of Silver in the Mint as shown by the return published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 30th April 1887	50,06,622
Silver received during the week	11,20,791
	61,27,413
New coin paid during the week	4,88,889
	56,38,524
Silver belonging to private individuals	22,33,116
	78,71,640
Last week	52,79,052

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The easier tendency in money has had a beneficial influence on Government Securities, for which a better demand has prevailed, and from Rs. 96 9-16 the quotation for Fours has steadied up to Rs. 96 11-16, at which to-day there are rather buyers. Fours-and-a-half in like manner from being merely nominal at Rs. 100⅛ are now steady at Rs. 100⅜.

Municipal bonds 5 per cent. stand at Rs. 100⅜, Port Trust 4 per cent. at Rs. 91½.

SHARES.—Although as yet by no means active, the general tone of the market this week has been decidedly firm, and with few exceptions any changes made in our list of quotations are in favour of holders. In *Banks* we have to note an improvement of Rs. 12½ to Rs. 755 for Bank of Bombays. *Press* Companies are steady. Akbar are Rs. 50, New Indian Rs. 5 dearer on the week. Mofussils are quite firm at Rs. 412½. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* have all benefited by the decline in the value of Cotton, and we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Dhun Mills, Rs. 20 in Hyderabad, Rs. 15 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 10 in Colaba and Victoria, and Rs. 5 in Empress, Manockjee Petit, New Great Eastern, and Oriental. In the *Miscellaneous* list, Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 25 higher in first, Rs 10 in second issue, Port Cannings have improved Rs. 5 to Rs. 307½, Treacher and Co., Ld., Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,210. Bapty Bros. Flour Mill are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 90 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Our market for imported Cloths remains exceedingly quiet, and although no worse than it was a week ago, if anything indeed a shade steadier owing to cheaper money, actual business is very limited. From the bazaar the clearances of all descriptions are estimated at inside of 3,000 packages, and for future delivery not even that figure has been reached so far as we can learn. Prices on the spot are no lower as dealers while willing enough to meet any demand there is at current quotations do not attempt to force business by any reduction. On the contrary that exhibit a very fair degree of confidence in the future based on the belief that the present abstention from forward buying will pave the way for a more active and sounder state of business later on.

In *Local Goods* there is practically no change in prices to record. The business of the week is put at about 2000 packages.

TWIST.—For English Yarns the demand has been slack and if anything prices are easier by about ⅛ anna per lb. Local Spinnings on the contrary benefiting by and improvement in the exchange between China and Bombay have been in active request at fully previous price and the purchases for Export are put at 6,500 bales.

METALS.—*Copper.* The enquiry is not at all active and stocks are increasing but the ready quotation is the turn in sellers favor at Rs. 32¾ to Rs. 33 per cwt. for Braziers. To arrive we quote Rs. 33¼. *Yellow Metal* is dull at Rs. 27 per cwt. for Braziers both ready and to arrive. *Iron* is quiet and for Welsh Bars rather lower.

COALS.—The demand is insignificant consumers being indisposal to pay present prices for more than their immediate wants. There are sellers of Cardiff at Rs. 18½ to Rs 19 per ton alongside to arrive and of other descriptions at Rs. 17½ to Rs. 18½ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The whole tone of the market this week has been extremely quiet and guided by the home advices prices have declined on the average about Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have throughout exhibited extreme caution in their operations finding but little response to their offers eithers in Liverpool or on the Continent, and but for the continued steady buying on the part of the local Mills the transactions since the departure of last mail would have made up but a small total for this period of the season.

The receipts from the districts keep up fairly well being a shade over both last week and the corresponding week of last year, but one noticeable feature in connection with them is that instead of being mainly made up of Dhollera descriptions our usual stand by at this advanced stage of the season a very large proportion consists, of Comptas, Dharwars and other minor grooths. This is not favourable for the mainfenance of large supplies between now and the end of the season, and unless the rains are very late in coming we still look for a portion of the present surplus of receipts over last year being lost before 30th June.

We estimate the arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date are as follows compared with the previous season :—

	Season 1886-87. Bales.	Season 1885-86. Bales.
Bengals	237,000	190,000
Oomras—		
Berar	301,500	282,800
Khandeish	216,500	140,000
Barsee and Nuggur	69,000	47,000
Dholleras	204,000	165,000
Broach	98,000	150,000
Compta and Dharwar	33,000	9,000
Scind and Persian	30,500	20,000
Hingunghaut	19,750	16,000
	1,209,250	1,019,000

The movement of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	71,047	70,642	60,123
Since 1st January	1,071,748	965,494	661,186
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	45,508	33,045	32,244
Since 1st January	672,969	583,901	415,823
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886	1885.
For the week	1,035	2,974	771
Since 1st January	16,010	31,738	29,560

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

			Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready		Rs. 159	3½d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		,, 145	3 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.		,, 140	3⅛d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		,, 135	3d.
Omra, Fully Good	do.	(G.Staple)	,, 204	4 7-16d.
Do. Good	do.	do.	,, 195	4¼d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	do.	,, 190	4⅛d.
Khandeish, Good	do.		,, 193	4 3-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		,, 186	4 1-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.		,, 190	4 3-16d.
Do. Good	do.		,, 183	4 3 32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		,, 180	3 15-16d.
Hingunghaut, Good	do.	(Nominal)	,, 198	4 5-16d.
Broach, Fine,	May	do.	,, 238	5¼d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		,, 230	4 31-32d.
Do. Good	do.		,, 224	4 27-32d.
Dhollera, Fine,	do.		,, 215	4 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		,, 201	4⅜d.
Do. Good	do.		,, 193	4 3-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	May		,, 200	4 11-32d.
Westerns, Good,	May-June		,, 190	4 3-32d.

WHEAT.—For a day or two after the departure of last mail, an active demand from the Mediterranean ports coupled with lower Exchange brought out, buyers of nearly all descriptions, but mainly Soft White at an advance of one to one and a half annas per cwt. A rapid advance in freights, however, and a reaction in the home markets checked the rise and within the past few days we have almost lost what we gained previously the tone at the close being if firm on the part of sellers equally quiet so far as buyers are concerned, Supplies have increared during the week, but they are mainly derived from the Central Provinces, Guzerat this season giving ua almost nothing. We quote :—

			Per cwt.
White Pessy, No. 1.	Ready	Rs.	4-3-6
Laskari, No. 1	,,	,,	4-4-0 to Rs. 4-5-0
Khatha (Hard Red), Fine	,,	,,	4-1-6
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	,,	,,	4-5-0 to Rs. 4-6-0
Delhi, White	,,	,,	4-4-0 to Rs. 4-6-0
Do. Red	,,	,,	4-2-0
Hard Yellow Khandwa	,,	,,	4-15-0 to Rs. 5-0-0
Kathi, Red, Nagpore	,,	,,	4-1-0 ,, 4-2-0

SEEDS.—*Linseed* continues to arrive in very limited quantities and owing to this values are rather dearer at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. The export demand, however, is not keen. *Rapeseed* is turning out a most limited crop the receipts up to date being only about 46 per cent of the corresponding period last year. Owing to this prices are As. 1 to As. 2 per cwt. dearer on the week but there is a most limited business passing in the articles.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	518,714	522,561	425,129
,, Since 1st Jan.	4,406,644	4,419,920	3,999,841
Linseed—For the week	75,051	170,500	251,798
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,835,879	2,130,556	3,292,042
Rapeseed—For the week	27,135	45,345	72,938
,, Since 1st Jan.	288,970	632,420	679,128
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	9,995	17,720	8,039
,, Since 1st Jan.	712,175	720,816	970,156

The following returns of the earnings of the two railways may prove of interest :—

	Coaching.	Merchandise	Other earnings.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Ry. Co.—Week ending				
7th May 1887	1,86,879	8,01,270	4,972	10,63,121
30th April 1887	1,53,298	9,00,936	17,136	10,71,370
8th May 1886	1,50,261	9,86,893	19,017	11,56,174
B. B. & C. I. & R. M. Railways—Week ending				
7th May 1887	2,18,000	4,85,000	4,000	7,07,000
30th April 1887	2,10,000	5,35,000	3,000	7,48,000
8th May 1886	1,77,471	5,77,209	6,9 4	7,61,594

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain A Burgess, sailed last evening laden with a general cargo for Amsterdam.

THE s. s. Bosphorus, 1,629 tons, Captain A R Smith, cleared out last evening for Trieste and Venice, with a miscellaneous cargo on board.

THE steamer Hornhead cleared yesterday under Captain M R Thompson for Amsterdam with a general cargo and Mr John M Heyn, a Passenger, on board.

THE ship Perecles, 1,598 tons, Captain J Largie, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Sydney via Colombo, with a cargo of coals from that port, whence she cleared on the 25th February last.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Patna, Captain J B Pearson, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and a cabin passenger Rev J Taylor, and 13 deck passengers.

THE Steam boat Rajapuri, 34 tons, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, under Captain J Robertson, from Grangemouth (April 9) in ballast. This vessel has been ordered out by Messrs Haji Cassum and Co, for use as a ferry-steamer in the Bombay harbour.

THE Clan-Line steamer Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons, Captain J R Kewley, brought to Bombay yesterday a general cargo and the following passengers from Liverpool (April 10) calling *en route* at Malta and Port Said, Mr and Mrs Begbie, Mrs C M Palmer, Mrs C Palmer, Miss A R Palmer, Mrs Henderson, Vet Surgn Pottinger, Lieut Stopford, Mr Jenkins, Mr Inglis, and Mr Palmer.

THE steamer Niagra, 2,044 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning under Captain Arthur Talbot, with a general cargo and the following passengers on board from Liverpool via Karachi. She left Liverpool on the 4th ultimo. The names of the passengers are :—Mr and Mrs Dolley and two children, Mrs Plinston and two infants, Miss E Powell and infant, Mr Harper and Mr T Tanbrook.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

12TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Miranda	..	....	A	C. Eduljee.
,, Auger Head	...	....	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
,, Belgravia	...	....	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
,, Ancona	...	....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Khiva	...	....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Vulcan	...	....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Knight of St. George	...	....	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Beresford	..	....	G	C. Eduljee.
,, Clancorry	..	....	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Kerbella	...	....	I	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Yesso	...	....	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Energia	...	....	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Waverly	...	....	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, City of Canterbury	..	....	P	Sir C. Forbes. & Co.
,, Horn Head	..	....	Q	J. W. Heyn & Co.
,, Knight of St John	..	....	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
11	Perecles	Largie	Sydney, Feb. 25.
12	Niagra (s)	Talbot	Liverpool, April 4.
	Clan Cameron (s).	Kewley	Liverpool, April 10.
	Rajapuri (s)	Robertson	Grangemouth, Apl. 9
	Patna (s)	Pearson	Coast and Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Amsterdam.
	Horn Head (s)	Thompson	Amsterdam.
	Vulcan (s)	Skinner	Hull.
	Bosphorus (s)	Smith	Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels have been entered outwards since yesterday :—
Steamer Belgravia, for Liverpool, Glasgow, &c.
,, Khiva, for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
May. 8 Capella s ......Lee......Liverpool, April 7.
DEPARTURE.
May 8.—Steamer India.

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2-3-4 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 LATE NEWS.
5 TELEGRAMS.
6 The Wreck of the Tasmania—The Outlook in Burma.
7 Merry-Making at Mahableshwar—Destructive Fire in the Berars.
8 Our Mofussil Correspondence—The Public Service Commission.
9 MILITARY—The Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps.
10 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Report of the Forest Commission.
11 Destructive Fire at the Sewlall Motilal Mills, Tardeo
12 Mr Hallen on Horse-Breeding—Alleged Defamation of a Journalist—The Rukhmabai Committee—Death of a Parsee Tiger Slayer.
13 Bombay Municipal Corporation—Alleged Attack on a Priest by a Bombay Captain—Sir Salar Jung's Successor—CORRESPONDENCE: The Deccan Education Society and the Deccan College.
14 The Proposed Military College for India—Wesleyan Methodist Church in Bombay—A Ridiculous Military Incident.
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18 LEADING ARTICLE: The Deccan College—The Sir William Young Divorce Suit—Mr. Carey's Exploration of the Himalayas.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOWICK—May 9, at Parel, the wife of H. Howick, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARTWELL—May 7, at Naini Tal, the wife of Sydney C E Hartwell, of a son.

SMART April 30, at Abbottabad, the wife of E de Saumeres Smart, 5th Goorkhas, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MARTEN—May 5, at Saharanpur, Matilda Marten, widow of the late Mr Harry Marten, C I E, Examiner of P W Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, aged 60 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

THE Forest Commission would have done a greater service to the public and to the Government if they had brought their report within reasonable limits. They seem to have forgotten that the value of a document of this sort is not in ratio with its "acreage." In all that relates to construction, arrangement, and lucidity it is as disappointing a production as anything that we have been in India for a long time. Guicciardini's "History," the reading of which was imposed upon an Italian delinquent as an alternative to the galleys, and in preference to which he chose the less arduous penalty, was not a more dreary folio than this. A Royal Commission at home which sent in so ponderous and ill-shapen a report upon a matter admitting of reasonably brief treatment would have had it sent back to them with a polite request to cut it down. The Commission deserve praise for their industry, but they can claim no commendation for having thrown light upon the subjects referred to them. Their excuse doubtless would be that they were reporting primarily to the Government, and that the Government, who never grudge printer's ink and paper, appreciate the length in official documents. But the question referred to the Commission is of public as well as of departmental interest, and we see no reason why the public should have been warned off the subject by a report ponderous in dimensions, and strangely wanting in Mr. Mathew Arnold's cardinal virtue of lucidity. For anything like a methodical statement of the grievances which the Commission were appointed to inquire into we look in vain. About six hundred memorials appear to have been sent in, but as none of the Commissioners have died since they first assembled we infer that no one has tried to read them all, though the reading of the six hundred memorials would scarcely have been a more forbidding task than the reading of the thousand and more folio pages which are included in the report and its appendices. For an intelligible statement of the grievances that they had to inquire into the Commission drive us back upon our memories. The complaints that two years ago made themselves heard in this part of the Bombay Presidency, giving rise to fears of disturbance and worse things, related in general to the stringency of the regulations imposed by the Forest Department upon the inhabitants of forest villages. Rights and privileges of immemorial custom, it was asserted, had been removed; the right to graze cattle, to gather forest produce, to take wood for fuel, for house building, and for the construction of agricultural implements had been either done away with or harshly regulated almost out of existence; and obstacles had been put in the way of acquiring materials for *rab* which seriously interfered with the conduct of agricultural operations, threatening an impoverishment of the soil, and burdening the poor with greater poverty.

Something of the kind had been heard before, but seldom in tones so loudly complaining. Sir Richard Temple, who as often comes in for undue discredit as for undue credit, had had the ill-luck to sign a Minute and to introduce some regulations under the Indian Forest Act of 1878 shortly before he left, and, the absent being always wrong, particularly when they happen to be Governors, we have lived for the past half-dozen years in a sort of traditional belief that the subject of the graceful statue on the Oval was the inventor of new means of ravishing the poor. Perhaps we have in this matter been a little too hard upon him. The local Government had to apply general principles of Forest conservancy imposed upon it by an Act of the Supreme Government. There is little doubt, even from the popular evidence given before the Commission, that the Bombay forests had been wastefully treated. Hill sides that once were covered with a rich growth of trees had been laid almost bare by a process not less ruinous than that of killing the goose to find out how it laid golden eggs. Sir Richard Temple's Government, in aiming at the increase of the area under reserved forests, were fulfilling a statutory obligation. The most that the Commissioners are able to say about his policy is that he made a mistake in estimating the amount of material that would be available for *rab* or ash manure after the reserves had been formed. Live wood, he enjoined, must not be cut for *rab* in any of the reserved forests; for this the cultivator must go to the waste land or *varkas*. We are now told that in this he was altogether wrong. You cannot make *rab* without tree-loppings, any more than you can make an omelette without eggs, and Sir Richard Temple stands condemned just a month after we have unveiled a statue to him, for having imagined a formula for the preparation of *rab* which is in contrast with the empiric agricultural chemistry of the Thana district. But the mischief seems to have been done, not by Sir Richard Temple's minute of 1878, but by proceedings that took place long after, when he was doing nothing more mischievous than nursing the unwilling constituency in East Worcestershire which has since sent him to Parliament. In 1883 the Government of Sir James Fergusson passed a resolution which they candidly admitted was intended materially to curtail the privileges of the cultivators in the matter of *rab*, though they were good enough to say, lest there should be *trop de zele* amongst the young lions of the Forest Department, that "care must be taken that privileges now enjoyed are not stopped too abruptly, so as to inflict hardship and cause complaint." Just two years after this Resolution saw the light, we had to call attention in these columns to loud complaints of harshness in the working of the *rab* rules, and to the discontent which prevailed in the Thana district with the general working of the Forest policy of the Government of Bombay. The Commission have found out, what many of us suspected from the beginning, that the Bombay forest policy was vitiated by the fact that it was carried out too exclusively on forest principles, and that the agricultural factor in the problem was far too little regarded. "Our business," the forest officers were imagined as saying, "is to conserve forests; other people must look after the conservation of agriculture" and the Commissioners say much the same thing in other words, when, with all the emphasis of italics, they put it on record that local supply was, after 1883, held to be no longer a factor in the demarcation of forests.

The Commissioners are disposed to change all this. They are satisfied that the existing supply of *rab* materials from private holdings and sources other than the State forests is insufficient to meet the reasonable wants of the cultivators, and they recommend therefore that for ten years to come a general privilege be accorded to all residents and cultivators of villages from which forest has been reserved to lop certain trees. This will necessitate another enquiry at the end of ten years. We hope it will not necessitate another four volume report. But the idea is that in the interval the resources of the cultivators in the waste lands will have been developed sufficiently to make them less dependent upon the forests for material for ash manure. The experimental nature of the new arrangement will silence a good many objections that may be made to it in the interests of forest conservancy. But the recomendations of the Commission in regard to grazing privileges are, like Mr Balfour's Crimes Bill, intended to apply "for ever and for ever." They give free grazing rights in unenclosed portions of forest to the occupants of forest villages, and that these portions shall be ample it is recommended that no larger areas should be closed against grazing than is strictly necessary for the preservation of the forests. The concession is the least that could be made to bring the regulations in harmony with the long-standing list of inadequately respected rights of the forest people. In any scheme that may be proposed, generous though it may be, there will necessarily be features that to the popular view will seem in restraint of liberty. But those who have been most earnest in their advocacy of popular interests in this matter have never questioned the necessity for a reasonable conservation of the forest wealth of the Presidency, for they have never doubted that a full satisfaction of the wants of the cultivating class was quite consistent with all due regard to the objects of the Forest Department. "All legitimate interests are harmonious" is the great truth proclaimed by the French economist, and the legitimate claims of the cultivating class in the forest precincts are in full harmony with the purposes of a reasonable policy of forest conservation. The Commission seem to have succeeded in finding a harmony between the two interests. We only wish that they had been more lucid and less prolix in their method of announcing it.

THE report that the Busheer-ud-Dowlah is to be the new Minister at Hyderabad is, we believe, correct, though it is somewhat premature to speak of the appointment as having been formally made and confirmed. There is a good deal to be said in favour of the selection, not the least recommendation of it being found in the fact that the new Minister has qualified himself for official life by some experience in administrative work. His chief recommendation, however, is that he will accommodate himself to the order of things which he will find in existence when he returns to Hyderabad from England. He will be the continuator, so far as circumstances will allow, of the progressive policy of the Salar Jung's, father and son, with the former of whom he was on terms of close friendship. Promotion has come to him, rather than been sought for by him—a fact which will induce confidence in his loyalty, and will encourage the hope that his administration will be undisturbed by the ambition of rivals. Those who abstain from intriguing themselves deserve to be free from the intrigues of others, and upon this immunity the Busheer-ud-Dowlah ought to be able to count.

THE MAHABLESHWAR DAK.

THE following Resolution of the Bombay Government was issued last evening for the guidance and information of the District Magistrates and Police Superintendants of Poona and Satara, the Commissioner, N.D., the Superintendant of Mahableshwar and the Inspector-General of Police :—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 7th May 1887.

Resolution.—The attention of the Governor in Council has been directed to the condition of the horses, ponies and mules, employed to draw stage carriages between Poona and Mahableshwar and Wathar and Mahableshwar.

2. These stage carriages are, it is presumed, licensed under Act XVI. of 1861. Section 9 of that Act makes it punishable to "harness to, or drive in, any stage carriage, any horse which, from sickness, age, wounds or other cause, is unfit to be driven in such stage carriage." The same section makes it punishable to ill-treat or overdrive any horse drawing any stage carriage.

3. His Excellency in Council has reason to believe that ponies are constantly harnessed to heavy phaetons, which they are quite unfit to draw; that they are frequently driven for two or more stages, because there are no fresh animals to relieve them; and that many of them are unfit for work from age, insufficient food or other cause. He is, moreover, informed that the mules employed to assist in drawing the vehicles up the Ghaut inclines are sometimes cruelly abused.

4. There can also be no doubt that a much greater weight of luggage is habitually carried in these carriages than is permitted by the license.

5. The Governor in Council desires that the Police in the Poona and Satara Districts will bring to the notice of the Magistrates all flagrant breaches of the Act of the nature above referred to.

6. It may be observed that a small fine inflicted upon the driver of a carriage is not likely to have much effect, and the punishment does not fall upon the really guilty person. Section 13 of the Act provides for the recovery of more severe penalties from the proprietors of the carriages; and it may be hoped that if such penalties are inflicted in a few instances, the proprietors will find it to their interest to abstain from the systematic cruelty to animals which at present is believed to prevail.

7. His Excellency in Council relies upon the co-operation of travellers in the prevention of such cruelty, and trusts that they will not insist upon carrying with them more luggage than is allowed by the license.

8. The District Magistrates of Poona and Satara should, with reference to the above orders, submit, at the end of May and June, returns showing particulars of prosecutions under Act XVI. of 1861, including descriptions of the offences prosecuted and the punishments awarded.

(Signed) A. SHEWAN,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

A QUESTION TO BE ASKED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am consoled at the spectacle of English and Irish members of Parliament calling each other, respectively, well, say Liberals, and Tories, when I read in Sir Charles Dilke's article on the well compacted Austro-Hungarian Empire, that in Prague the Germans are called Bugs by the Czechs, and the latter are designated by a not less objectionable word of one syllable by the Germans. No wonder that the Bugs had to walk out of the Prague House of Commons when they were outnumbered by *ces autres*; and they did so, leaving the latter in tranquil possession of the whole place. Which of the two sections will secede from the London House of Commons—the Liberals, or the Tories? Perhaps while staying there together they may endeavour to show the world at large that union secures strength; at all events in language. For my part, the only good I see in recent Parliamentary exhibitions is that it suggests a new reading to a well-known patriotic adjuration in Shakespeare, which I would recommend to Mr. Speaker,

"Come the four corners of the world in arms,
And we will shock them!"

—Yours, &c.,
CHESTERFIELD.

HEREDITARY OFFICES IN BOMBAY.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

THE following second report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the "Bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices' Act so far as it relates to Matadars," is published in the *Government Gazette.*

We have re-considered the provisions of this Bill with reference (1) to the Bill No. 2 of 1885 as it was read by the Council a third time and passed on the 6th October 1886, and (2) to the remarks recorded in the dissent to our first report signed by the Honourable Mr. Ranade and the Honourable the Thakur of Limbdi.

2 We think that the provision approved by Council in section 2 of the Bill No. 2 of 1885 for the general amendment of the Bombay Hereditary Offices' Act, whereby the right of females and of persons claiming through females will be postponed in the order of succession to watan-property to all male members of the watan-family is equally well suited to the circumstances and wishes of the Gujarat Matadars, and we have therefore incorporated it in this Bill (sections 2, (3), 3, 7 (b) and 9).

3. In other points also we have followed, in re-amending this Bill, as closely as possible the corresponding portions of the Bill No. 2 of 1885 as passed by the Council.

4. In the matter of elections of officiators we propose an amendment which will we think, secure simplicity without depriving any matadar family of its ancient right of eligibility for the patel's office. In those villages in which the right to the office does not vest exclusively in one matadar family, we propose (section 13 A) that the several matadar families shall enjoy that right in rotation. On the occurrence of a vacancy, we provide (section 14) for an election of an officiator, at which election all the matadars of the village shall have the right to vote and all members of the matadar family whose turn it is to enjoy the right of office shall be eligible for election. If the election fails, then the right of office will fall to the representative matadar of that family. If such representative matadar declines, when required by the Collector, to officiate in person (section 18, paragraph 2), or fails, when he has the right of appointing a deputy, to do so within the prescribed period (section 20, paragraph 3), the right of office will pass to the matadar family next in the settled order of rotation.

5. Nearly all the alterations in the sections of the Bill relating to "service" (sections 10—27) are designed to give effect to this system of election; but a few other amendments of lesser importance, some of them being merely clerical, have been made in this and other parts of this Bill.

6. We recommend that the Bill, as now amended, be passed at an early date into law.

J. B. RITCHIE.
M. MELVILL.
J. B. NAYLOR.
M. G. RANADE.

28th April 1887.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

THE following evidence was taken before the sub-committee of the Commission on Saturday last at Simla :—

Colonel Filgate, R.E., Accountant-General, Public Works Department, said :—Technical knowledge of engineering is useful but not essential for officers in the accounts branch of the Public Works Department. I think it is useful to have a certain learning of the department with men who have such knowledge. The department is officered by Royal and Civil Engineers who have been passed from the executive branch, by men promoted from the rank of accountant, and by men who have passed a certain test examination before admission. The candidates for the test examination are nominated. I cannot say why there are no applicants for appointments in this department. The salaries are lower than in other departments. There is one native in the graded service who was promoted from the accountants. We have any quantity of native accountants. No native has ever been appointed direct to the superior branch. We should like to see whether they had an aptitude for the work first. We take Europeans direct because they suit us best. One of the chief duties of an engineer is to go round and inspect the executive engineer's offices, and natives could not satisfactorily perform such duties. We have altogether about a dozen Royal Engineers in the accounts branch of the department. Without them it might be difficult to man the department, and there is often no employment for them elsewhere. Native engineers employed on the frontier might be transferred to the department if they knew anything about the work. The responsibility for the expenditure of money does not rest with the Secretary, Public Works Department, but he must know how the grants are disposed of. I have known bills being run up for lakhs of rupees without an examiner knowing anything about it. An engineer orders what stores he likes. This does not often occur, and a man who does so, breaks certain rules for which he has to answer. The system of expenditure on public works does not admit of such close supervision as in the case of civil accounts. The latter expenditure is a fixed quantity and is almost the same year after year. In the Public Works Department the expenditure is always changing. Besides that if you send for fifty lakhs worth of stores and they do not arrive this year you lose that 50 lakhs altogether. There is no increase in next year's budget grant on account of it. We have to fix six months beforehand the requirements for the following year, and we do not then know what sums will lapse in this way. We cannot charge for unpaid stores. We have been fighting about this matter for a long time. There would be no difficulty if the unpaid balance at the end of each year were added to the next year's grant. We never know what our expenditure in any year will be, because the expenditure in England is absolutely beyond our control. I have got some civilians in the department who are as good as the bulk of the military men, but as a rule the military men are better. Latterly we have had a good many Cooper's Hill men coming in, who promise exceedingly well. I should like to raise the test for men we get from outside. I want to get men of a higher standard. We have some uncommonly good men among the civilians. I get very few applications to nominate men for the department. There are surplus men in the executive branch and therefore we get men from there, and that leaves fewer vacancies for outsiders. The attractions to outsiders are not very great, because the number of vacancies is uncertain and supersession is pretty frequent. If notice were given that we should appoint men by competition there might be enough of applicants; but that would pledge us to taking a certain number of men.

Sir Charles Turner : We do not want to continue the system of taking men from the executive branch. It interferes with the regular flow of promotion.

Colonel Filgate : There has been no interruption of the flow of promotion in this department. Men go out to the executive branch as well as come from it. There has also been a great increase in the department. I would only promote selected men from the subordinate to the superior grades. A man may be a first class accountant without being fit to be a deputy examiner.

The witness then gave evidence regarding the subordinate grades.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Inspector, D. P. W. Accounts, said: For service in this department a knowledge of engineering is an advantage, at the same time a man can acquire such knowledge without necessarily undergoing an engineer's training. I think natives might be more largely employed in the superior grades. I have known excellent accountants, both European and native. Most of those we have are natives in the statutory sense. I have found that natives fudged when Europeans told the truth. I think promotion should be made in exceptional cases from the subordinate to the superior grades. My opinion is that our pay and promotion is inferior to that in the General Accounts Department. I think we ought to have men of the stamp employed by the Bank of Bengal, and you cannot get such men born and educated in this country. I am, however, in favour of competition in India for some appointments.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, MAY 12.

In Committee of the House of Commons the Second Section of the Crimes Bill has been adopted.

During the debate last night the Cloture had to be re-applied.

ENGLAND AND HAYTI.

The Government of Hayti have paid a portion of the indemnity claimed by England, and have promised to pay the balance shortly.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK.

BERLIN, MAY 11.

Count Herbert Bismarck has been ordered rest, and proceeds to pay a visit to the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at Dublin.

KABUL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

The Governor of Ghazni has sent his family to Kabul, which place they reached on the 25th April. The Ghilzais have made no attempt to block the Ghazni-Kabul Road, which shows that the revolt made but little progress in that quarter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Graham left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, MAY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Quetta left here this morning.

MAY 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 6th inst., arrived here at 6 this morning.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 12.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Merka, Captain Abas, left to-day for Bombay direct.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester market has been felt.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	70½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route right. Section Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted. Messages for Mauritius should reach Aden by 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, MAY 11.

10 p.m.	83·1
THURSDAY, MAY 12.	
6 a.m.	81·1
10 a.m.	85·1
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	87·5

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 8 per cent.

FROM the Bombay Presidency season report for the week ending the 10th instant, it appears that rain fell in parts of twelve districts. The preparations for kharf sowing are progressing in different parts of the presidency. Fever exists in parts of six, cattle-disease in parts of twelve, small-pox in parts of five, and cholera in parts of four districts.

RECENT issues of the *Government Gazette* notified a number of promotions in the Public Works Department. It now appears that these promotions were in excess of the scale authorised for the existing strength of the establishment of executive and assistant engineers, and they have therefore been cancelled.

THE appointment of Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce, "during the absence" of Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., appointed to act as Commissioner in Sind, is gazetted.

THE following appointments are notified:—Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., to act as Collector of Thana, from the date of the departure, on privilege leave, of Mr. G. A. Vidal, C.S.; Mr. M. F. Sinclair, C.S., to act as Collector of Kolaba; Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S., to act as Collector of Dharwar; Mr. J. A. Baines to act as Collector of Kaira; and Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., to act as Collector of Sholapore, from the date of the departure on furlough of Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.I.E.

MR. F. W. MARRIOTT, Assistant Superintendent, Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.

THE Daftardar to the Commissioner in Sind is in future to be designated as Native Assistant to the Commissioner.

SIR HENRY HARRISON, Sheriff of Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation, will arrive to-day at the Victoria Station by the Jubbulpore mail-train, to proceed to England by to-day's mail-steamer.

COLONEL POLE-CAREW, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, leaves by this week's mail for England on four months' leave. Major Ian Hamilton officiates for him.

AT the instance of the Nawab, the State of Sachin has come within the operations of the following Acts of the British Legislature:—Indian Penal Code, Cattle Trespass, Evidence, Limitation, Opium, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code; Bombay District and Village Police, Mamlatdar's Courts' Jurisdiction, and Abkari.

ACCORDING to present arrangements his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by Lady Bayley and the members of his family and staff, will leave Calcutta for Darjiling on Friday, May 20th. His Honour will return to the plains towards the end of June, but as Belvedere will then be in the hands of the Public Work Department officers, who find it necessary to re-roo and repair the public rooms, it is probable that his Honour will take up his uarters temporarily at Government House, Barrackpur, which his Excellency the Viceroy has placed at his disposal during the hot weather months. His Honour contemplates a river tour to Behar in the course of July, but as unexpected difficulties have been met with in finding a steamer to tow the Rhotas, dates are still uncertain. The exigencies of the war in Burma have necessitated the withdrawal of those steamers which are generally used for the purpose, and until the Government of India can undertake to provide another, all arrangements in regard to the projected tour are necessarily postponed.

THE first acts the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should win for him the popularity of the Bengali. A Bengali gentleman has been appointed to act in a special appointment Secretary to the Board of Revenue; the next best thing—Mr Cotton is to be Lord Mayor of the City of Palaces, and Sir Steuart Bayley has not yet gone to Darjeeling. One or two of the English papers, however, are consoling themselves with the reflection that the Bengalis wil soon be deceived if they think Sir Steuart Bayley is going to favour them at the expense of the Europeans. His appointment of Mr. Gupta to the Junior Secretaryship of the Board of Revenue "will cause much jubilation among our Bengali contemporaries, and much searching of heart in the ranks of the Bengal Civil Service." So says the *Englishman*, "Coming so soon after Mr. Cotton's appointment as chairman of the Corporation, will suggest itself to many that Sir Steuart Bayley is resolved at all hazards to gratify the aspirations of Young Bengal." This, we are assured, is a libellous suggestion, and Sir Steuart Bayley actually means to be guided in the distribution of appointments by the simple principle of fair dealing. As much was to be gathered from the spirit of Sir Steuart's replies to the addresses recently presented to him. But it is very satisfactory to have this assurance on the authority of the *Englishman*.

THE friends af the late Mr. Kavanagh, V.C., one of the heroes of the Mutiny, will be pleased to learn that a mural tablet to his memory has recently been put in the Civil Lines Church, Lucknow. The inscription on it is as follows:—"In honour of one whose name will never be forgotten, Thomas Henry Kavanagh, V.C., who, on the night of 9th November 1857, with the devotion of an ancient Roman Hero, taking his life in his hand, went forth from the beleaguered Residency and, passing through a city thronged with merciless enemies, successfully guided Sir Colin Campbell and his Army to the relief of the garrison."

IN its last annual report the Madras Chamber of Commerce has made a strong attack upon the waste of money and extravagance of the present system of Government printing in that Presidency. The Chamber does not appear to have much to say that has not already been said over and over again in the press throughout India, with hitherto but little result. It makes, however, one good point when it calls attention to the fact that, though the Government has issued orders for the guidance of its officers regarding what matter ought or ought not to be printed, no one appears to be charged with the duty of seeing that these orders are obeyed. The consequence has been that the amount of printed matter has largely increased, and last year the expenditure on Government printing was upwards of three lakhs.

THE European troops in India suffered more from cholera in the year 1885 than in any of the three preceding years. The disease appears to have been general throughout the country, but was worst in the Bombay army, especially among those regiments quartered in Southern Afghanistan, where no less than 117 cases out of a total of 199 for the year occurred. The number of deaths was 122, equal to 2·14 per 100 of the total strength of the army, and 61·51 of the total number of cases.

AN ingenious firm in North Arcot lately invented a method of flavouring the arrack manufactured at their distillery with the essence of gin. This seems to have suited the native palate, for there soon was a large increase in the demand for the spirit. But the Government, with due regard to the prevention of drinking among the native, and also of a probable falling off in the revenue derived from foreign imported gin, has nipped this enterprise in the bud, and directed the stoppage of the manufacture of gin-flavoured arrack.

THE actual amount of salt revenue realised in this country during the last financial year was Rs. 6,33,62,000 on 33,206,000 maunds as compared with Rs. 6,01,22,000 on 31,204,000 maunds in the year 1885-86.

IT is stated that the three-and-a-half crores in silver coin, which the Gwalior durbar is lending to the Government of India as part of the annual Public Works loan, will be minted at Calcutta during the next three months.

LATEST advices from Kabul show that matters are yet at a stand-still, and that so far from the Amir's capital being denuded of troops, there are still a large body of men massed there.

AT Peshawur the reports of a Shinwari revolt south of Jellalabad and of the defeat of the Amir's troops, are disbelieved.

WITH the object of raising a new battalion of Muzbi pioneers, Colonel A. Crookshank will proceed shortly to Mian Mir. The vacancy in the Military Department of the Secretariat, caused by Col. Crookshank's removal, will be filled by the promotion of Major Dean, while Colonel Tokes, of the 1st Bengal B. I., will be appointed Junior Deputy Secretary.

CAPTAIN W. H. HORNE, Chief Pilot, Madras Harbour, goes home by to-day's mail, in order to be present in England at the discussion in connection with the proposed north-eastern entrance to the harbour. Captain Taylor, the Port Officer, who left for England last week to represent local opinion at the discussion, will, of course, speak to the advantages of a north-eastern entrance more from a scientific point of view. Captain Horne's opinion on the subject will be that of one who, above all others, can speak at least of the advantages and disadvantages of the present eastern entrance, he having had a thoroughly practical and almost daily experience of the harbour since its construction.

WHEREVER the initiative in the matter of the extension to Oudh of the jurisdiction of the High Court of the North-West Provinces originated, whether in India or in England, it has been for some time past notorious, says the *Pioneer*, that their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council have commented severely on judgments in appeal from Oudh. In their judgment on the cause affecting the large estate of Maharaja Sir Man Singh, they recorded that the Judicial Commissioner's decree or declaration was "directly opposed to the declaration made by the Queen in Council on the Report of this Board in a former suit brought by the present appellant, in which substantially the same issues relating to the succession to the taluk as those arising in the present suit were raised and decided." And in a suit heard in February of this year and remanded to Oudh for re-trial, their Lordships express their regret that an Oudh talukdar had succeeded in "pertinaciously refusing to give an account" of what he had been receiving for nearly twenty years to a relative appellant, notwithstanding that this relative had been declared by their Lordships to have a clear right to a share in the profits of the estate." The more recent and more pronounced eccentricities of the Courts in Oudh have already found a place in these columns, and we are not surprised to find that even in the memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor published last week the "talukdars and people of Oudh" practically admit, by asking for a new Court, that the present state of things is intolerable, and should not be allowed to continue."

THE reports of the famous "Liar Scene" in the House of Commons are spicy enough, but a Society paper says that not a tithe of the language actually used has been reported; and that after all was over a little knot of Home Rulers surrounded Colonel Saunderson in the lobby with cries of "Liar!" and "Coward!" The Colonel made it plain to them that if he were touched he meant mischief; and he has since told Mr. W. H. Smith, what he means to do if the insults are repeated. Mr. Chamberlain prophesied weeks ago that the present Session would witness the calling in of the police to prevent actual violence in the House of Commons, and his predictions seem likely to be verified.

NEWS has just reached England of the death, under very melancholy circumstances, of Tester, one of the English divers who was engaged a few months back in the recovery of the £100,000 specie from the sunken Spanish mail-steamer at Grand Canary. He went down to the wreck on the 31st ultimo, to recover the last of the treasure, amounting to £10,000, and remained below thirty-six minutes, then signalling to be pulled up. This was done: but when he reached the surface of the water he was unconscious, and expired before consciousness returned. It is said that the pressure of the water where the steamer (the Alphonso XII.) is lying is so great that the divers when they recovered the £90,000 were frequently unconscious when brought up.

MILITARY NEWS.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT JOHN ANDERSON has been granted a substantive Commission in the B. B. and C. I. Volunteer Rifle Corps. The following Officers of the Corps have obtained certificates of proficiency:—Major B. W. Blood, Captain C. H. Machie, Lieuts. A. E. Lowrie, and N. Priestley, Colour-Sergeants J. Dunn and B. B. Clough, and Sergeants G. McCullagh, J. B. Gillmour, and W. Leach.

CAPTAIN R. H. DANIELL, 2nd Squadron Commander, 5th Bombay Cavalry, is going home for six months to attend to urgent private affairs.

THE *Government Gazette* notifies the retirement, from the 1st April, of Brigade-Surgeon J. Cruickshank, M.D., Indian Medical Service, on a pension of £700, with an extra pension of £100, under clause 91, India Army Circulars, 1886. Brigade-Surgeon Cruickshank has had a varied experience since he joined the service. He arrived in Bombay on April 9, 1856. The following is a record of his services during the past thirty years:—

3rd Troop Horse Artillery, Nasirabad, May 1859; Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, 24th January 1865; acting Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor, Bombay, 8th March 1866; acting Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor, and Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, Bombay, 20th October 1866; Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor, 7th March 1867; on special duty to Egypt as Surgeon to Lord Mayo from 10th November 1868 to 15th February 1869; acting Inspector-General of Prisons, 15th July 1869; reverted to his substantive appointment as Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor, Bombay, 15th November 1870; Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar, 18th December 1870; Inspector-General of Prisons, 1st April 1871; furlough to Europe from 29th April 1872 to 23rd April 1874; resumed charge as Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona, 24th April 1874; Member of the Prisons Conference at Calcutta, January 1877; left Calcutta on the evening of 7th March 1877, *en route* to Sind *via* Lahore and Multan, and arrived at Sukur on the 25th March 1877; on privilege leave from 28th July to 27th October 1877; Brigade Surgeon, 27th November 1879; on privilege leave from 10th March to 6th June 1882; on furlough to Europe from 20th April 1883 to 12th April 1885; subsidiary leave from 13th to 15th April 1885; resumed charge as Inspector-General of Prisons, 16th April 1885.

Brigade-Surgeon Cruickshank's retirement has given promotion to Surgeon-Major Hojel, who has now become Brigade-Surgeon. Similarly, the retirement of Brigade-Surgeons MacDowall and Blanc has given promotion to Surgeon-Major P. T. Turnbull and Surgeon-Major H. Cook.

CAPTAIN A. W. B. GORDON, A-2nd R.A., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor in succession to Captain Hamilton. Captain Gordon was already Extra-Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency.

THE EXHIBITION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AT SHIKARPUR.

REVIEWING the report of the managing committee on the exhibition of agricultural machinery held at Shikarpur, Sind, in January, Mr. Ozanne says:—

Major Mayhew deserves great credit for his foresight and energy in preparing beforehand material for the use of the various machines and especially for the steam wheat-threshing machine, for the Show took place before the late crops of the present season were ripe. The success of the steam thresher was undoubted and the details of its working have been well reported by the machinery committee, consisting of the Superintendents of the Shikarpur Jail, and of the Hyderabad Farm, both gentlemen well qualified to give an opinion. This machine has been in the light of the experience gained in the experimental trials, which have been fostered by the Agricultural Department and aided by Government, and is now thoroughly adapted to the wants of the country. It will be noticed that the cost of working was 14 pies per Imperial maund. In former trials I calculated the cost at one anna. The difference is solely due to the far larger proportion of straw to grain in the fine irrigated Sind wheats. I may inform Government that arrangements have been made to work the machine for hire in the Larkhana Taluka this season. The deputation of Captain Beville to Burma will, it is hoped, not interfere with the success of the venture, for with the sanction of Government Mr. W. Strachan has been to the Bhadgaon Farm lately in order to study the details of the working of the machine. It has also been arranged that the thresher shall work at the Shikarpur Show next year, where it will have to compete with a similar machine manufactured by Messrs. Ramsomes Sims and Jefferies, of Ipswich. I am of opinion that the threshing and dressing of wheat by steam machinery will have especial success in Upper Sind, where also the engine will find unusual opportunity for use in other respects than driving the thresher. The engine which was sent with the thresher to Shikarpur was bought on the spot by a zamindar of Larkhana who wanted it to work a centrifugal pump for irrigation. This gentleman wishes to see the thresher at regular work before he will consider its purchase also.

The necessity of improved machinery for chaffing the jowari karbi in Upper Sind was brought to Major Mayhew's notice by the demand of chopped fodder during the late Afghan war. It is a desideratum in ordinary times as well. It is regrettable that the machinery exhibited did not reach a higher standard of perfection.

The bullock-power thresher is not likely to be of much use. It does not dress the grain and would therefore have to be supplemented by a winnower. Its working expenses have not been calculated, but they are necessarily far higher than that of the steam machine, when calculated on the outturn of grain. Such machinery as this, though possibly useful where intelligent mechanics are available, cannot be put into the hands of cultivators with any confidence, nor can it pay trained supervision. I saw the machine and thought it advisable to refrain from working it. I do not agree with the committee that it would prove useful to a landholder of limited means. Such landholder's wants must be met by working steam machinery for hire.

The Behar Mill met with well-merited success. As I have more than once said, it only requires to be pushed more on the attention of cane-growers. It is efficient and far superior to the native wooden mill, and in point of transportability and cheapness of working is equal to any other pattern I know at its price.

The saw-gin for cotton was introduced from the Government Farm which procured it from the Bhadgaon Farm. It is the improved pattern brought out by Dr. Forbes Watson for use in Dharwar. It has proved useful in Sind both at the Farm and at the Show for indigenous cotton and its extension will be fostered by Mr. Strachan.

I have no remarks to add regarding the other exhibits, but I agree with the Collector that the Show was very successful. The attention it attracted shows that there is unusual opportunity for renewed attempts to meet the demand for certain kinds of improved machinery. Next year it is hoped that water-lifts will receive greater attention. The Collector especially notices the Mallay Duplex Persian Wheel which I watched at work with much interest. This improved lift has already been set up in several places and will extend its popularity.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

EUROPEANS *vs.* HINDOOS.

BARODA, MAY 11.

ALTHOUGH certain of defeat, it seems the Hindoos were not averse to meeting the strong team pitted against them by the Europeans, as they desired to meet Lynn and other *crack* players at the national game that they might pick up some useful knowledge. Although the Europeans piled up no less than 214 runs, the Hindoos were not disconcerted, and shaped really well as batsmen, several of their number playing to the bowling of Devine and Lynn in good style. As matters went on the batsmen gained increased confidence; but it was of no avail against such a strong combination, and after a second turn, lasting nearly an hour, they suffered defeat by 1 innings and 139 runs, having put together the respectable total of 40 in the last venture. Lynn received quite an ovation on retiring. The following are the scores:—

EUROPEANS.

R Hardie c and b Luxman Rao	23
J Devine b Luxman Rao	55
W Hardie b Luxman Rao	25
Lieut Wagentreiber b Luxman Rao	0
Lieut Watson b Luxman Rao	0
S Lynn b Luxman Rao	81
F Nissen not out	1
T Hardie c and b Luxman Rao	1
T Lynn c and b Luxman Rao	2
G Collins b Luxman Rao	0
M Henry b Baldevpursad	9
Extras	14
Total	214

HINDOOS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bappoo b Devine	9	b Lynn	9
Luxman Rao b Wagentreiber	0	C T Harvie, b Lynn	1
Roopsingh, not out	9	b Devine	0
Marthan Rao c Bapse, b Wagentreiber	9	b Lynn	10
Khudabux c Collins, b Wagentreiber	0	H W Hardie b Lynn	1
Baldevpursad run out b Wagentreiber	0	b Devine	0
Samul Bhika, b Wagentreiber	0	b Lynn	3
Mahomed Saheb C T Hardie, b Wagentreiber	0	Run out b Devine	0
Sadrudein b Devine	2	Not out	1
Gulu Meah b Devine	0	b Lynn	3
Hatham Khan b Devine	0	b Devine	3
Extras	8	Extras	9
Total	35	Total	40

INDIAN PILGRIMS TO THE HEDJAZ.

THE following is the Resolution of the Government of India regarding the arrangements made with the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for the conveyance of pilgrims from India to the Hedjaz and back:—

In pharagraph 3 of the Resolution, dated the 21st January, it was announced that the Government of India contemplated the appointment of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son to be pilgrim agents for the whole of India, and the outlines of the scheme then adopted for the improvement of arrangements for the conveyance of pilgrims to and from the Hedjaz was sketched. The Government of India has recently been in personal communication with Mr. F. H. Cook, the representative of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, who has come to India with the object of carrying the proposed arrangements into effect. The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to notify, for the information of the public, the arrangements which have been completed with that firm for the better ordering of the pilgrim traffic.

2. The understanding upon which Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have been appointed pilgrim agents is that the arrangements shall last for three years from the beginning of 1887, and shall be terminable at the end of that period at the option of either the Government or Messrs Cook and Son. In the event of Government withdrawing after three years from the arrangement, Messrs. Cook and Son will be at liberty to continue it as a private enterprise. It is, of course, understood that, though Government gives its countenance and assistance to Messrs. Cook and Son's enterprise, it has no desire to constitute a monopoly in favour of the firm. As, however, the firm engages to convey pilgrims to Jeddah at a fair charge, to protect them while on the journey from extortion and ill-treatment, and to provide them with such comforts and facilities in the way of supplies of food and banking arrangements as may be found desirable and practicable, the Government is satisfied that pilgrims will do well to take advantage of the firm's arrangement. The charges to pilgrims will consist of (1) railway fare; (2) steamship fare; (3) landing charge at Jeddah. The railway fares will be fixed sums; and as they will follow the railway tariffs, the amount will depend upon the distance of the place of departure from Bombay. The steamship fare will also be a fixed sum, which has been settled for the current season by the Government of India on the representation of Mr. F. H. Cook and the advice of the Government of Bombay as follows:—

Single tickets from Bombay to Jeddah,	1st class	...	60
Ditto	ditto	2nd class	40
Ditto	ditto	3rd class	31
Return tickets from B'bay. to Jeddah and back,	1st class		90
Ditto	ditto	2nd class	60
Ditto	ditto	3rd class	43

Tickets, which will include the railway and steamer fares either to Jeddah or to Jeddah and back, and passports [which can be *vised* by Messrs. Cook and Son at Bombay] will be kept for sale at the office of the Collector (or Deputy Commissioner) of every district in India, who will be supplied by the firm through the Local Governments and Administrations with a requisite supply of tickets and passports for issue. A register will be kept up in the office of issue in the form appended to this Resolution in order to facilitate the refund of the cost of tickets in cases in which they are not availed of. A copy of the entries in the first three columns of this register will be sent monthly by each district officer to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son at Bombay, and the amount realized by the sale of tickets, which may in the meantime be deposited in the Treasury, will at the same time be remitted to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son by means of a transfer receipt issued at par.

3. It has been arranged with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son that the cost of tickets shall be refunded to the purchasers, or in case of their death to their heirs, should the holders of them be unable to start on the pilgrimage owing to illness or any other cause. Should a pilgrim die on the pilgrimage while under the charge of Messrs. Cook and Son's agents, the unused portion of the steamer ticket held by him will be recovered by such agents, and its value refunded by the firm through the Treasury and the District Officer to the pilgrim's heirs. If a pilgrim does not wish to return to India, he may, by delivering the unused portion of his steamer ticket to Messrs. Cook and Son's agent at Jeddah, obtain a refund of the price of such unused portion. The question of refunding the value of the unused portion of tickets for the railway journey is still under discussion; but Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son hope to be able to establish a system by which refunds of the price of unused railway tickets may, in the circumstances alluded to above, be also introduced.

4. Messrs. Cook and Son have engaged to send a Muhammadan employe of the firm on each steamer to see that the pilgrims are properly taken care of; and a Muhammadan doctor will accompany each steamer. The firm will be prepared to send at ten days' notice from any district a Muhammadan to accompany any party of pilgrims to Bombay, provided that the party consists of at least 30 persons. Arrangements have been made to enable pilgrims to deposit cash at a small charge at Messrs. Cook and Son's agency at Bombay, and to draw it at the firm's agency at Jeddah; and it is in contemplation to make provision whereby pilgrims will be able with full regard to religious customs to purchase food on board steamer at moderate rates.

5. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have agreed to submit their accounts for audit during the years for which Government has granted to them a guarantee against actual loss in the execution of these arrangements up to £2,000 for the first year and £1,000 for each of the two following years. It has been arranged that the audit of accounts shall be undertaken in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay; and the Government of Bombay is requested to issue the necessary instructions to that officer, who may, if necessary, decide under its instructions in what form the accounts of the firm should be kept. The result of the audit will be communicated through the Government of Bombay to the Government of India.

6. Messrs. Cook and Son have prepared a prospectus which has been approved by the Government of India, regarding the arrangements which are summarized above. Copies of this prospectus are herewith forwarded in order that they may be circulated as widely as possible. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to notify to this office, with as little delay as practicable, the number of additional copies that may be required.

7. The Governor-General in Council now leaves it to the Local Governments and Administrations to issue the subsidiary orders necessary to ensure that every facility is afforded to pilgrims who wish to provide themselves with tickets and passports. He also desires that district officers should be instructed to give the widest possible publicity to the advantages which will be secured by the purchase of return tickets. In fine, no effort should be spared to make known and explain the objects which his Excellency in Council has in view, and to facilitate the issue of tickets and passports in order that a full and fair trial may be given to the scheme as now made public.

THE AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION.

THE report of the operations of the American Marathi Mission in 1886 has just been published. The report says:—

While the work of the Mission has been steadily, and faithfully, and successfully carried on in nearly all of the various departments of our labor, yet there have been few features of it that are of striking interest, such as would attract the special notice of an observer. In a country like India, whose institutions are of thousands of years' standing, and whose people are wedded to the customs and the habits of thought of their ancestors, the processes of disintegration on the one hand, and of accretion on the other, must, of necessity, be silent and gradual. There has been progress during the last year, and such as has encouraged the hearts of all who have been most intimately associated with our work, but it has been a steady growth,—like the growth of a tree, which may put forth new shoots here and there, but whose main forces are expended in the development and the enlargement of its whole being. Although the year has not been one of great ingathering, yet we have to report the organization of four new churches, three in the Sholapur Western District, and one in the Rahuri District. Neither of these churches has yet a settled pastor, but they are placed under the charge either of the pastor of a neighbouring church, or of a graduate of the Theological Seminary. In the Educational Department we may note that there has been a large increase in the attendance of our schools. The Mission High School at Ahmednagar has increased its number of students more than fifty per cent. The past year has been the most successful one it has ever had, and it has now developed into a college in affiliation with the Bombay University. It was recognized by the Senate of the University at its annual meeting held December 11, 1886. For the present, however, the college will only teach up to the Previous Examination, *i. e.*, the examination at the end of the first college year.

Serious illness during the early part of the year rendered it necessary that Dr. Bissell should have a thorough change of climate and a season of complete rest from work, and the physicians in charge were agreed that nothing short of a visit to America could give promise of a permanent recovery. He accordingly sailed from Bombay, March 6, leaving his station and district work in charge of Mrs. Bissell and Miss Emily Bissell. Nearly all the members of the Mission have felt the pressure of over-work, owing to the reduced state of our Mission forces, but they have remained at their stations and done what they could. One brother states that "for six months" he "fagged wearily at his work," but was "bound to hold on until relieved." Another brother was seriously ill in August and September, but has now recovered his health. We are thankful that so many of our number were enabled to continue their work through the year.

As stated above Dr. Bissell sailed from Bombay on the 6th of March, leaving his wife and daughter at Ahmednagar. In company with Dr. Bissell Mr. L. S. Gates, with his wife and four children, returned to America for a season of rest. Mr. and Mrs. Gates arrived in India, December 28, 1875, and had consequently been in this country a little more than ten years. Mr. Gates had charge of the Sholapur Western District, and he was most laborious in his efforts to extend the influences of the Gospel in all that region. It was gratifying that just before leaving India, he was permitted to assist in the organization of three churches which had been gathered mostly as the result of his own labors.

We had much pleasure in welcoming Rev. Henry Fairbank who arrived in Bombay on the 19th of August. Mr. Fairbank is the son of Dr. Fairbank of our Mission. His childhood and boyhood were spent in this country, so that he retains the knowledge of the Marathi language. He was educated in America at Amherst College, and Yale Theological Seminary. He is the *seventeenth* in the list of Missionary children who have returned to our Mission to take up the work of their parents. On the 16th of September Mr. Fairbank was married to Miss Ruby E. Harding, daughter of Rev. C. Harding of Sholapur, and he was afterwards placed in charge of the Wadale Districts, where his father has labored for thirty years. On the 4th of December we were cheered by the return of Dr. Bissell, after an absence from India of only nine months. He returns with renewed health and vigor, and takes up the work at Ahmednagar which he was obliged to leave so suddenly at the beginning of the year. Miss Julia Bissell also came in company with her father. We have a special pleasure in welcoming the children of the Mission back to this country, because they come with a peculiar love for the people, and a special fitness for the work. Miss Julia Bissell is the *eighteenth* in our list of Missionary children. She will remain in Ahmednagar, and, for the present, will be engaged with her mother in work for women. We are also happy to state that the Rev. J. W. Sibley and Mrs. Sibley, who were formerly working in connection with the Ellichpur Faith Mission, Berar, have joined our Mission, and have been laboring in our connection since May 1st, 1886. They remained at Sholapur during the rainy season, but are now at Satara, where they will have charge of the Bhainj District.

We have to record the death of Rev. S. R. Wells, who was in our Mission for more than eleven years, from November 13, 1869 to March 30, 1881. He died at his home in Eagle Grove, Ia., U. S. A., October 7 1886. The greater part of his Indian life was spent at Bhuinj and Panchgani, in the Satara District. The native brethren who worked under his direction felt a strong attachment to him, and the news of his death came to them with a shock as of a personal bereavement.

The number of persons received to the churches on profession of faith during the last year is 114, which is the smallest number received in any one year for a long time. It is, however, about 6½ per cent. of the number of communicants at the beginning of the year, which is a slightly larger percentage than was received in all the congregational churches in the United States according to statistics just received. The net gain is 58, making 1,776 communicants at the close of the year. Four new churches have been organized in localities where the distance of the previously established churches, or some other reason, rendered it inconvenient for the Christians to unite with them. Eighty-five children have been baptized, and 29 of the baptized children have been received to the church. The net gain in this column is 40, making 1,076 on our lists at the end of the year. Twenty-five adults have been baptized, but not received to communion. The whole number of such persons, however, is less, by three, than it was last year, owing to some from this class having been received to full communion, and others having lapsed into heathenism. There is a gain of 95 in the whole number of baptized persons connected with our churches, making a total of 2,905. The contributions of the churches have increased about Rs. 150 upon last year, having been Rs. 3,763-2-11. This is specially gratifying because of peculiar difficulties that they have had to contend against, which will be indicated in others portions of this report. Among the native agents we may notice that there is one less Pastor, while the number of ordained preachers not Pastors, and licensed preachers remains the same. The Bible-readers have increased by 3, and the Bible-women have diminished in number by two. There are 18 more school-masters, and two less school-mistresses. On the whole there is a gain of 16 in the number of native agents, making a total of 245 at the close of the year. The number of outstations, also, has increased by 15, there being at present 101. There are 99 days-schools, which is an increase of ten upon last year, and the whole number of pupils, Christian and non-Christian, is 2,523, which is an increase of 625. The Sunday Schools are 76 in number, an increase of seven, and the whole number of pupils in attendance is 2,339 which is 271 more than last year. Thus it will be seen that although the number of persons received on profession of their faith is much smaller than usual, yet nearly all the important columns show that there has been a substantial and gratifying increase.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th May, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·817
Temperature of the Air	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	225

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees.—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain W. D. Worcester, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs J Dacherty	Mr J Rankin
Mr Nicholas	Capt C Moir
Mr Heney	13 Native officers.
Mr Daniells	Mr Talbot
Mr Dingle	Mr Hamilton
Mahomed Maroff	

FOR VENICE.

Mrs Cooper	Mr F Anderson
Sir Henry Harrison	Brig-Genl I Browne
Mr Abdurathia	Mr and Mrs H F Donaldson
Mr and Mrs G H Bayley	and 2 infants
Miss McGregor and Mr Abdul Rehim.	Brig-Genl I Browne.

FOR BRINDISI.

Marquis and Comt de Breteiul	Mr Stork
Mrs Henry Frazer	Mr Bradley
Major J Whoting	Rev J Sharp
Mr T O Wilkinson	Lieut Howell
Mr H P Phillips	Major Jules
Mr P C Lyon	Mr R Orr and Lieut-Col R Hill
Surgeon Major and Mrs E R Johnson	Mr Rose
Lieut-Col and Mrs R Bullock	Mr S A Davies
Miss Sim	Mr Jordon
Mr L Walker	Mr Allyitus
Mr G Williams	Mr J Cunningham
Sirdar Diler Jung and Secretary	Col Prinsep
	Ressaldar Nizamoodeen
	Mr V A Scholch.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Cathay, Captain E. Ashdown, sailing on the 20th May:—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr A Huson, Mr J I F Lumsden, Mr Allan Arthur, Mr H N Gladstone, Mr Budroodin Tyabjee, Mr R D Bayley, Mr Harper, Dr Tyler, Cdr. Mr Steviner, Mr J Twigg, Mr John Fachiri, Mr M S Ali, Mr Morris, Captain Allan, Mr Gray and Moulvie Mirza Shujaut Ali.

By the s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. B. Johnson, sailing on the 24th May:—

FOR BRINDISI—Col A Filgate, Capt Walshe, Mr W Barry, CS, Mr J Jones, Mr and Mrs H Whymper, Major Sarrel, Mr R Shaw, Mr E I Sturdy, Mr E Short, Mr A F Beaufort, Major Sorell and Miss Campton.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr Wilkinson, Major A M Creagh, Hon and Mrs I Caulan and infant, Mr Hill, Mr A Eunbank, Mr and Mrs G H Bayly, Col and Mrs Martin and child and Mr Allan Arthur.

FOR LONDON—Mr J S Robinson, Major W S Hore, Mr Macaulay, Mr Bentley Taylor, Mr King, Maj Garfitt, Mr P C Belk, Mr and Mrs T Whitham, Dr Lawder, Mr C D Learayd, Mr F P Collins, Miss Keyser, Mr Mr T B Marris, Mr E Solano, Mr F J Wilson, Mrs Clibbon, Mr Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee, Col Luard, Mr Smellie, Mr Fiamburiari, Mr Hosie and Mr S. Fletcher.

By the s s Bokhara, Captain C R Edwards, sailing on 31st May:—

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs E Spinner and Mr Barlinge.

By the s. s. Assam, Captain W. A. Wheeler, sailing on 7th June:—

FOR LONDON—Mr H Hicks and child.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr L B Simeon.

THE CYCLONE AT RANGOON.

DETAILS of the destructive cyclone which struck Rangoon on the 2nd instant are given in the local papers received to-day. For some days, it appears, the clouds gathering over the city and other meteorological signs proved that the south-west monsoon was rapidly approaching. A local paper writes:—

On Saturday evening we were visited by a strong breeze, accompanied with smart showers of rain, which continued from 7 p. m. to 10 the same evening. Sunday was fairly fine, but almost the whole of Monday last rain poured down unceasingly, the wind, during the afternoon increasing in violence until at about 8 p.m. pedestrians found it rather difficult to keep their hats from journeying in a contrary direction to themselves. At 9·30 p. m., it was blowing 'big guns' accompanied by heavy rain, the storm striking from the north-east. With the exception that the wind was continually increasing in force, this state of things continued till about 11·30 p. m., when the wind changed to due north and blew with terrific violence, insomuch that houses were shaken to their very foundation. The succeeding hour was an hour of extreme anxiety to a great number of our citizens. Venetians shutters were blown out wholesale, roof tiles shaken off, and sheets of corrugated iron seemed to imagine themselves monster kites for the time being, and skimmed beautifully—downwards. The harbour signal staff broke off about 20 feet from the ground, the upper portion having luckily fallen without creating any further damage. Several houses in Poozoon doung came to grief, as well as the police thanna at Dallah and several telegraph and telephone posts in town. A great deal of damage was also done to our roadside avenues, and the number of dead crows found in the various streets must have satisfied the desires of the Municipal Commissioners, who have on several occasions devised various plans, but without any material success to rid the town of these everlasting pests.

The anxiety that prevailed amongst the residents while the storm raged was something dreadful. Every gust of wind swept the rain into the houses in torrents, and we can safely say not a single house in town escaped the effects of Monday night's storm. The more rickety of them are said to have been shaken to such a degree that the occupants had to leave them and find shelter under some neighbour's roof. Towards one o'clock yesterday morning the wind veered round to the north-west, and the storm eventually died out from the west at about 2 a. m. We do not think that anything like the destruction caused by this storm this month two years ago can have been acomplished.

The gale was of course most felt on the river. Here a large number of sampans came to grief, either by being driven against larger craft or smashed against piers, &c. Cargo boats, too came to grief in numbers, and some 40 of them were to be seen in the morning on shore at various points. Maduray Pillay and the I. F. Co. lost a considerable amount of coal through the sinking of boats. Three ladened cargo boats lashed to the *Baron Androssan* had their moorings severed, and sank; five men of their crews are missing, and it is feared that they have been drowned. At Kemendine also, a boat containing of paddy was sunk, and of 12 men on board ten are missing, the other two having succeeded in swimming ashore. A flat belonging to Messrs. Rowett and Co. was also among those which stranded. Two steam launches one of which is supposed to be the *White Elephant*, were sunk near Monkey Point.

The following is a further list of accidents on the river:—

The S. S. *Maharaja* brought her anchors home.

The *Natunna* and *Antayes* brought their ebb anchors home.

The *Constanz* parted her ebb cable.

A flat belonging to the I. F. Co. drove into the port side of the S. S. *Ava*, doing her considerable damage.

A cargo boat laden with coal sank on Dalla shore.

The S. S. *Alert* (pilot tender) lost her anchor and awnings while lying off Bassein creek.

The S. S. *Gluckeburgh* lost anchor and chain off Bassein creek.

The P. V. *Guide* broke one of her boat's davits and smashed her boat.

The P. W. D dredger and flats drove from below Brooking Street Wharf to the Hastings, and were towed up at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Two cargo boats which had formerly been used to carry earth oil took fire in consequence of the upsetting of a lamp. They were cut loose from the vessel alongside which they were lying, and drifted down the river in flames, casting a lurid light on the scene.

Along the river bank many buildings lost their iron roofing, among them being the shed on the Main Wharf, Messrs. Bullock Brothers and Co's. coal shed at Dalla, &c., &c. At the junction of the Bassein Creek the Port Trust police thanna at Thakopin was levelled to the ground, and the village itself suffered severely. The bridge connecting the Mogul Street pontoon with the shore also gave way.

Further inland the damage, though considerable, was not so great as on the river bank. Along all the thoroughfares trees of all sizes were thrown to the ground, and blocked traffic at an early hour. But through the exertions of the Municipal authorities and the Tramway Company, the obstructions were removed before the heavy work of the day commenced. The Tramway Company are especially to be commended for the energy displayed. A gang of coolies was sent along their lines at an early hour in trains, removing all obstructions as they were met with, and by this means all the lines were open by 7 a. m.

Many houses suffered more or less, but we have not heard any serious accident on shore. Considering its exposed position the Shoay Dagon Pagoda escaped with less damage than might have been expected. A few trees on the platform were blown down, and a *zayat*, one of the handsomest, was completely destroyed. In the Cantonment Gardens and those of the Agri-Horticultural Society the damage was exceedingly slight. On the Maidan, however, the military police, occupying the tents which we have lately been complaining of, must have passed a very uncomfortable night, as nearly all the tents were blown down. The race stand and enclosures escaped entirely, even to the mat stabbling all was intact when we visited it yesterday.

In the Cantonment most of the houses lost chicks, shingles, &c., and the house which was being constructed opposite the Pegu Club, and which was

nearly completed, was blown down *en masse*. At Sodder Bazaar a girl was found buried up to the waist in the debris of a house which had come to grief, but she was not in the slightest degree injured. At Dalhousie Park no great damage has been done; but some fine old trees on the margin of the Royal Lake have blown down. A great deal of damage has been done at Dunneedaw, Poozoondoung, and Kemendine, to mill and godowns; but it is as yet impossible to estimate the value of property destroyed. The only accident we have heard of on the railway was caused by a very large tree being blown down across the rails, and upsetting an engine and truck of a goods train. A ticca gharry wallah, after receiving payment of his hire on board the Panthay on Monday night, was returning on shore, when he was blown off the gangway into the river. An effort was made to save him, but without avail.

THE SAVING OF INDIA.

Among the innumerable schemes for the celebrations of this year of Jubilee, there are a few (writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) which somewhat atone for the extreme folly of the great majority. These are the proposals of the various philanthropic and religious institutions to make the fiftieth year of the Queen's reign an occasion for giving a stimulus to their exertions on behalf of their fellow creatures. The Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society is one of these, and the reading on its annual report on April 21, at the Morley Hall, at which this scheme was advanced, was in itself an interesting Jubilee celebration. The chairman, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, pointed out the rapid growth of the work of the society during the last few years, and the Rev. J. Fordyce, in an admirable address, summarized the work of the last fifty years. The work for the amelioration of the women of India was begun at the beginning of this century, when "the daughters of Scotland were moved towards the daughters of India." At the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria very little had been done, and, looking back, we find that during the time of her reign the work has greatly prospered. First of all normal schools for native children have been established; the Zenana mission has come into life; Government aid has been obtained; university degrees have been established, and while in 1837 no one thought of making Indian men B.A. or M.A., at present even native girls could and did obtain degree. The medical mission was another of the great boon for India. The speaker who had worked in India more than thirty years ago, speak in stirring words and with genuine enthusiasm of the emancipation of the Indian women.

The most interesting part of this interesting meeting was the speech delivered by a native lady, Mrs. Sorabji, who has come over to England to plead the cause of her sister in India. Mrs. Sorabji is a lady whose dusky face is surrounded by irongrey hair, but who speaks with the clear voice and the full vigour of youth in excellent English. The missionaries, she said, are often called piece-breakers, but they are peace-makers, and their presence in India has been a blessing to the natives. Since the Suez Canal has been opened the communication with India had become easier, but many of the strangers who came to India turned away in disgust from the "conquered slaves and dirty natives," who, nevertheless were their brothers. They had now colleges and schools enough, but teaching without religion worked only evil. The young men went to the colleges believing in a God, and came out believing in nothing, and drink and other vices, of which they had formerly known nothing, became prevalent among them. But the women of India, were still to be won; it was the women and children who were the hope of India, and in educating them and giving them a religious basis, we should make them the saviours of their country. A great deal had been done for the women, but however much it was, it was only a tiny beginning, and much must be done before the 124 millions of native women were reached. It was for the purpose of helping to bring this about that she had come to England, and it was for the sake of her country-women that she pleaded for the support of the men and women of England.

BENGAL.

Telegrams as Evidence.—The question of the production of telegrams for the purposes of evidence came up at the Calcutta Police last week, and when the European shipping clerk of the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. made an application for an order upon the Government Telegraph Department for the production of a certain telegram in connexion with the insurance of certain bales of jute, a portion of the cargo of the s.s. Agra, which was wrecked off Bimlipatam. His Worship asked the applicant for what object the telegram was required, and being told that it would form the basis of a criminal charge contemplated to be instituted against a certain person for trying to defraud an Insurance Company, said that, under the Criminal Procedure Code, the law was laid down thus: If any document in such custody is, in the opinion of any District Chief Presidency Magistrate, &c., wanted for the purpose of any investigation, enquiry, trial, or other proceeding under this Code, such Magistrate or Court may require the postal or telegraphic authorities, as the case may be, to deliver such document to such persons as such Magistrate or Court directs." But in the present case his Worship was of opinion that there was neither one nor the other of these. His Worship would accordingly advise applicant to consult the solicitors of the firm, or the Deputy Commissioner, on the subject. Applicant said that he had already seen the Deputy Commissioner, who had referred him to his Worship. The Magistrate thought that if criminal proceedings were intended to be adopted by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., they should communicate with the Deputy Commissioner, who would, in all probability, direct a police enquiry if a charge were definitely instituted. Later on the applicant said that he had seen the Deputy Commissioner, who thought that, before he took any action he must be written to by the Magistrate as this was necessary under the circumstances of the case. His Worship was of opinion that he could not this, inasmuch as there was not at present any trial investigation or enquiry before the Court. His Worship, however, advised the applicant to consult the solicitors of the firm, and, if advisable, renew the application.

Social Purity in Calcutta.—At the time of the excitement about social purity in Calcutta last year, a very influential committee of ladies was formed to extend charity and kindness to the unfortunate. With the first lady in the land as patroness, and Mrs. Pugh and Miss Leslie as secretaries, the committee went energetically and methodically to work at once at rescue and prevention, the two descriptions of effort which they proposed to themselves. The rescue work has in view the helping, by sympathy, interest, and money, of several devoted ladies who have been quietly employed in the reclamation of the fallen for many years past. The preventive work aims at teaching destitute young women to work and providing them with work, that they may not be driven to an immoral life. In pursuance of these laudable objects the committee, whose zeal and goodness cannot be too warmly commended, has opened a "home" in European Asylum Lane, with a matron in charge, an industrial workshop in Dharamtola Street. The latter was opened only a few days ago, Lady Bayley and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, being present and the committee is seeking for suggestions as to the most feasible employments for women, several of whom are already in the shop. One promise of success for the experiment lies in the fact that Eurasian and Anglo-Indian women are imbibing English ideas of the dignity of labour, and are less unwilling than they were only a few years ago to turn their hands to honest work. The committee has issued a prospectus in which it says that large sum of money are required to keep up the house of refuge and the training home. This is an excellent work of benevolence in our midst and at our doors, and we shall be glad to hear that the appeal has been generously responded to.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 10.

Way, Lieut Bo, B S C, on furlough.

May 11.

Johnson, Surgn-Major, Bl, I M S, on privilege leave, from Simla.
Strachey, Lieut, Bl, 11th B I, on leave, from Burma.
Ferguson, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on leave, on M C from Burma.
Lamport, Lieut, Bl, R A, on leave, from U Burma.
Bowes, Lieut, Mad, Rl Scots Fus, on leave to England from Rangoon.
Tritton, Lieut, Bo, 24th B I, from furlough, from England.
Sanderson, Col, Bl, Dy Judge Advocate-Genl, from furlough, from England.
Francis, Capt Bo. Transport Dept, from furlough, from England.
Cummins, Major, Hyd Cont 4th Cavy, from field service, from Burma.
Davy, Surg-Maj, Med Staff, *en route* to England, from Poonamallee.
Radcliff, Lt, Mad 29th M I, on leave, from Rangoon.
Thorp, Lt, Mad R A, on leave, from Rangoon.

May 12.

Pottinger, Vety-Surg, Bo, A V D, off leave, from England.
Garrett, Capt, Bl, 4th Hyd Cont, on leave, from Bolarum.
Muir, Capt, Bl, Viceroy's Body Guard, on duty, from Simla.
Fullerton, Capt, Bo R E, on duty, from Burma.
Bullen, Lt, Bo R E, on duty, from Burma.
Stopford, Lt, Bl R A, from leave, from England.
Dolby, Apothecary, Bl, Med Dept, from leave, from England.
Wardrop, Lt-Col, Bl, 3rd Grs Gds, on leave, from Mutra.
Townsend, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, from Nusseerabad.
Princep, Col, Bl, 11th Bl Infy, on leave, from Nowgong.

DEPARTURES.—May 12.

Fowell, Major, Mad RA, to join, to Rangoon.
Luard, Major, Bo, B B and C I R Volunteer Corps.
Sanderson, Col, Bl, Dy Judge Advocate Genl, to join, to Simla.
Pottinger, Vety Surgn, Bo A V D, off leave, to Poona.
Radcliff, Lt, Mad, 29th MI, on leave, to Cent Provinces.
Thorp, Lt, Mad RA, on leave, to Cent Provinces.
Fullerton, Capt, Bo, RE, on duty, to Kirkee.
Bullen, Bo, RE, on duty, to Kirkee.
O'Donel, Vety-Surgn, Bo, AVD, on duty, to Neemuch.
Meredith, Vety-Surgn, Bo, AVD, on duty, to Deesa.
Francis, Capt, Bo, Transport Dept, on leave, to Poona

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, May 12.)

Military Department.

B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps—The undermentioned officer has been granted a substantive commission:—Hony Lieut J Anderson.

Capt A W B Gordon's appointment is extended for three months from the 1st May 1887.

B B and C I R Vol Corps—The undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers have obtained certificates of proficiency:—Major B W Blood, Capt C H Machie, Lieut A E Lowrie, Lieut N Priestly, Cr-Sergt J Dunn, Cr-Sergt B B Clough, Sergt S McCullagh, Sergt J B Gillmon, and Sergt W Leach.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on urgent private affairs for six months:—Capt R H Daniell, S C, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 5th Bo Cavy.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut M T Shewen, Bo S C, in G G O No 52, dated 26th Jan 1887, to have effect from the 15th Jan 1887, instead of the 14th idem, as stated in G G O No 150, dated 16th March last.

Consequent on the retirement of Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Comsy L Kennedy, the following promotions amongst Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers, of the Commissariat Dept are ordered, to have effect from 27th March 1887:—Condr J Cody to be Depy Assist Comsy; Sub-Condr and Actg Condr R Willis e Condr; and Serjt and Actg Sub-Condr T Brindley to be Sub-Condr.

Bgde Surgn J Cruickshank, M D, I M S, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 1st April 1887 on a pension of £700 per annum, subject to H M's approval, and is granted the extra pension of £100 per annum under clause 91, India Army Circulars, 1886.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Surg-Major A N Hojel, I M S, to be Bgde-Surgn vice Bgde Surgn J Cruickshank, M D, I M S, retired, dated 1st April 1887. Surgn-Major P S Turnbull, M D, I M S, to be Bgde Surgn vice C J F MacDowall, I M S, retired, dated 1st April 1887; and Surgn-Major H Cook, M S, I M S, to be Bgde- Surgn vice Bgde-Surgn H J Blanc, MD, IMS retired, dated 2nd April 1887.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H E the Govr, with effect from the 1st April 1887:—Capt A W B Gordon, A 2nd R A, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp vice Capt B M Hamilton, East York Regt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Lieut-Col W A Salmon and Capt J W Wray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Joint Administrator of the Sangli State on the 27th ultimo.

Col C Wodehouse and Lieut-Col G E Hancock respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 2nd inst.

Lieut-Col G E Hancock and Major J M Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, on the 2nd inst.

Judicial Department.

Rao Saheb Ghelabhai Jagjiwandas, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Olpad in the district of Surat from the 10th Feb to the 26th March, and from the 29th March to the 12th April 1887, both days inclusive.

Azam Govind Sitaram Tambane, Actg Mamlatdar of taluka Karad in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magiste of the Second Class in the district of Satara.

Mr. Chuharmal Kundanmal, Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad, has been allowed an extension for one month-and-a-half of the leave granted to him by Govt Notification No. 7567, on the 28th Dec last.

The R Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Fadke, Actg First Class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts as may be referred to him by the Dist Judge of Khandesh.

Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Fadke, Actg First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia in the district of Khandesh, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J C Anding, Magiste of the First Class in the district of Belgaum, to exercise the powers vested in a Magiste of Police.

Mr S Higgins is appointed to act as Govr of the Govt Workhouse at Bombay, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt Walshe, or till further orders.

Azam Narayan Dattatraya Garde, L C E, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Javli in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magiste of the Third Class in the district of Satara.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Narhar Dani, Mamlutdar of taluka Karmala in the district of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magiste of the first Class in the district of Sholapur.

Mr Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar, Hony Magiste, First Class, Poona Cantonment, is invested with powers to try breaches of rules under Section 9 of the said Act within the limits of the Cantonment of Poona.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar to exercise within the limits of the said Cantonment the powers vested in a Magiste of Police.

Capt R G G Mayne, S C, performed the duties of Cant Magiste and Supt of Bazars, Hyderabad, Sind, in addition to his own regimental duties, from the 23rd Dec 1886 to the 13th Feb 1887, both days inclusive.

The Hon J R Naylor delivered over charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 29th ultimo.

Mr A H Unwin is appointed, on his being relieved of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum by Dr A D Pollen, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri till further orders.

Mr Dayaram Gidumal is appointed to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad till further orders.

Mr Raghunath Shivram Tipnis is appointed to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur till further orders.

Messrs C P Cooper and A W Crawley-Boevey respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Chief Presidency Magiste and Revenue Judge, Bombay, on the 6th instant.

Educational Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date on which Mr H P Jacob relinquished charge of the office of Educational Inspr, N-E Divn, or till further orders:—Rao Saheb Balvant Ramchendra Sahasrabudhe to be sub pro tem Educational Inspr, N-E Divn, in the fourth grade; and Rao Saheb Narhar Purshotam Tilak to be sub pro tem Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar.

Messrs D M Jaghirdar and D E Gimi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Head Master of the Rajkot High School on the 11th ultimo.

Rao Saheb R A Savanur, Depy Education Inspr, Belgaum Sub-Divn, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Messrs H L Dalal and D M Jaghirdar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Junagad High School on the 15th ultimo.

Messrs K T Best and Ghellabhai M Laiwalla respectively delivered over and rereceived charge of the Ahmedabad High School on the 23rd ultimo.

Revenue Department.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G M Urquhart, C S, to be Forest Settlement fficer in es Panch Mahals Dist in addition to his other duties a Assist Collr, Panch Mahals.

The Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collr of the Panch Mahals to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer.

The Gov in Council is pleased to direct that the enquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the said district shall be made and prepared by the said Forest Settlement Officer in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forest's.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Haripad Mitra, LCE, to be sub protem. Sub-Assist Consr of Forests, third grade.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—Thana Dist.—Mr. Atmaram Anant, Offg Sub-Registrar of Murbad, from 24th July to 18th Aug 1886; and Mr Ramchandra Atmaram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Shahapur, from 17th July to 18th Aug 1886.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Dept:—Mr Neribdas valad Jethmal to be Sub-Asst Consr of Forests, second grade, vice Mr Annaji Vyankatrao, deceased; and Mr G F Blackwell to be Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, third grade, vice Mr Neribdas valad Jethmal, promoted.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J G Moore, CS, to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce during the absence of Mr C B Pritchard, CS, CSI, appointed to act as Commissioner in Sind, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr A Keyser, C S, to act as Collr and Magiste of the district of Thana, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Thana, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist with effect from the date of departure on privilege leave of Mr G W. Vidal, CS, till further orders.

Mr W F Sinclair, CS, to act as Collr and Magiste of the district of Kolaba, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Kolaba, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba Dist, till further orders.

Mr J K Spence, CS, to act as Collr and Magiste of the district of Dharwar, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Dharwar, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar Dist till further orders.

Mr J A Baines, CS, to act as Collr and Magiste of the district of Kaira, Dist Registrar, Kaira, and Political Agent, Cambay, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira Dist, till further orders.

Mr H E Winter, CS, to act as Collr and Magiste of the district Sholapur, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Sholapur, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur Dist, with effect from the date of departure on furlough of Mr J F. Fleet, CS, CIE. till further orders.

The special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for fourteen days granted to Mr G A Hight, Depy Consvr of Forests, third grade, is hereby cancelled.

Mr W G Clabby, Actg Assist Consvr of Forests, third grade, passed on the 15th inst. an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr F W Marriott, Assist Supt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

General Department.

Surgn P J Damania has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Rajkot, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 16th April 1887, during the absence of Surgn-Major F C Barker, M D, on privilege leave.

Public Works Department.

Khan Saheb P H Patuck, Assist Engr, first grade, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Mr J C Pottinger on privilege leave.

The following promotions, being in excess of the scale authorized for the existing strength of the establishment of Ex and Assist Engrs, are cancelled:—Mr E K Reinold to permanent second grade Ex Engr; Mr J G Single to sub pro tem second grade Ex Engr; Mr S Rebsch to permanent third grade Ex Engr; Capt E C Spilsbury to permanent third grade Ex Engr; Mr C N Clifton to sub pro tem third grade Ex Engr; Rao Bahadur G R Tilak to permanent fourth grade Ex Engr; Khan Bahadur F C Tarapoorvalla to permanent fourth grade Ex Engr; Mr W L S L Cameron to sub pro tem fourth grade Ex Engr; Mr E F Dawson to sub pro tem fourth grade Ex Engr; Rai Saheb Butnath Chakrabati to permanent first grade Assist Engr; and Rao Saheb P K Chitale to permanent first grade Assist Engr.

Mr S N Squire, Assist Engr, first grade, has passed the departmental examination in Marathi according to the standard laid down in Govt Resolution No 379E 1418, dated 30th Septr 1881.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

Mr G H Hampton, Assist Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties on the 13th April 1887, and embarked for Europe on the 20th April 1887 on two years' furlough granted him under Govt Resolution No 1424, dated 7th March 1887.

Azam Ramrao Hanmant Rajguru acted as Mamlatdar of taluka Khatav in the Satara Dist from 26th Jan to 5th April 1887, both days inclusive.

Azam Govind Jagannath Padhye, Head Karkun of taluka Akola in the Ahmednagar Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 14th to 21st Feb last.

Messrs A F Woodburn and W L Harvey, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Forest Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, on the 20th ultimo.

Rao Bahadur Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti and Nilkanth Bhagwant Mule, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Additional Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, on the 22nd ultimo.

Azam Purushotam Gangadhar Karve, Head Karkun of taluka Junnar in the Poona Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Ramachandra Narayan Joglekar from the 20th March last.

Mr Narayan Malhar Patekar is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Alibag in the Kolaba Dist, during the absence of the permanent incumbent on one month's privilege leave from the 24th inst.

Messrs. F Goldsmid and H Kennedy, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba, on the 21st April 1187.

Messrs H Kennedy and W Souter respectivel delivered over and received charge of the office of th" Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, 18th April 1887.

Mr R MacTier, appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Kanara, during the absence of Captain T R M Macpherson, or until further orders, received charge of the office of the Dist Supt on the 9th April 1887.

Capt T R M Macpherson and Mr H Ingle respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Kanara, on the 6th April 1887.

Mr H Ingle delivered over charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Kanara, to Mr R MacTier on the 9th April 1887.

Mr Rajerao Pillurao, appointed to act as Police Inspr in the Dharwar Dist, during the absence of Mr Shankarrao Shesho, received charge of the office of Police Inspr on the 27th Jan 1887.

Rao Saheb Govind Gangadhar Sane, BA, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Roha in the Kolaba Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

Messrs Ramchandra Bapuji and Krishnaji Balal Deval, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depy Collr, Dharwar, on the 2nd inst.

Messrs M C Leckie and J H Dickinson, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Salt Revenue in charge Northern frontier on the 27th ultimo.

Narayan Baburao, first grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kanara Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 19th March to 1st April 1887 inclusive.

Bhula Rugnath, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panch Mahals, was granted leave without pay from 6th to 29th April 1887 inclusive, and Bhaishankar Keshaoram, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him from 18th April 1887.

Bapu Abaji, first grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sholapur Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 13th May to 12th June 1887 inclusive, and Narayan Balkrishna, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

Mahadeo Babaji, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st July 1887 inclusive, and Govind Kesheo, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

Dattaram Sazba, Public Vaccinator, Bombay City, having returned to duty on 1st May 1887, the unexpired portion of sick leave granted to him in Notification No. 39, dated 29th March last, is hereby cancelled.

W L Harvey, Esq, Assist Collr, and Magiste first class in the Ahmednagar Dist, is invested with powers specified in Schedule IV. of Act X. of 1882.

Holloway's Pills.—Provision.—As autumn treads on winter, slender, delicate, and pale-faced youths become listless, languid, and debilitated unless an alterative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken their enfeebled organs. This precise requirements is supplied in these noted Pills, which can and will accomplish all that is wanted, provided the printed instructions surrounding them meet with scrupulous attention. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicine acts gently, though surely, as a purifier, regulator, alterative, tonic, and mild aperient. A very few doses of these Pills will convince any discouraged invalid that his cure lies in his own hands, and a little perseverance only is demanded for its completion.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	756
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	86
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100		17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct	105xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	4.0xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Cotton Press.	101	125	125	Rs. 14	102½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,350	1,350	Rs. 60	565
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	117
East India Press Co.	0	.000	1,000	Rs 15	1,315
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,.00
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 30	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 25	40.½
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	310
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25		90
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	547½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		11.
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	375
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1270
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2.	550
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,.00	1,000	Rs 20	560

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	880
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,0 0	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 93	19,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,700

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500		325
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	371	500	all	Rs. 22	570xd
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	3.5
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	165
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	50	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125		Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 17½	650
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	Rs. 2	575
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs.	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500		157
Hindustan Mills	1,03	1,000	1,000	50	75
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	70	50	all	37½ p.s	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	840
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	56	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,300
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	Rs. 25	57
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,30	500	5	15-5-7	40
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,040
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	775
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	120
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	2,700
Mahaluxshmi	650	1,000	1,000		580
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,165
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	Rs. 3	170xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,310
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	..	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	1,000	1,000	1,000	–	390
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	.000	1,000	100		60
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	90
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	515xd
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6¼	180
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	600	500	500	–	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	835
Ripon	541	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	1,000	–	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	380
Sholapore Mills	378	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,190
Scoonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	–	640
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 12½	290
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25		235
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470xd
Western India S.&M Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	640
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.		1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	300 200	300 200	10 p.	180 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c	105
Sapty Co. Ld.	335	100	165	nil.	90
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 20	100
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	13-5
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100xl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c	500xd
Bombay Saw Mills	500	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,575
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	83	375	Rs. 5	640
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–			3½	100
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	10	..	8
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	400	..	400
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,0	10	10	Rs. 10	71
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	1 0	40	...	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	10	10	Rs. 15	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	£2,00	25	25	Rs. 4	10¼
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	0	256	250		250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	20	17	Rs. 26	334
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	6 & 7½	104 105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs 19	57
Port Canning Co.	8,01	200	1,000	Rs 1	307½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	104
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	–	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	–	7¼
Treacher & Co., Ld	2,000	500	500	..	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	.000	125	100	nil.	63
M. M. Mody & Co	200	100	200		175

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent.	96 11-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	100½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	100½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	205Nl.
Paris Municipal Loan	2.5
Port Trust Bonds	91½

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

Discount charged—
On Government Bills ... 8 per cent.
On Private Bills ... 9 do.

Interest charged—
On Demand Loans on Government Securities Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion ... 8 per cent.
On Loans on Government Securities or Port Trust Bonds
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants
On Cash Credits on Government Securities
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants
} Other rates subject to arrangement.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-4-9
Carolas	" 250
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 279
Bar Silver, 17¼ betterness	" 107-12
Gold Leaf	" 22-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 22-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 22-10
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 22-7
Pekin	" 22-4

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 13-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 27-32d.
Do. o.	4 Do. do.	1s. 4⅞d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 15-16d.
Do. Credits	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 31-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 1 16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 5d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 3-32d.
Paris	3 Do. do.	179
Do.	6 Do. do.	1 80¼
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	60 days do.	98½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days do.	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220

NOTICES.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,898,812
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,190

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates.

Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.

HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... $ 2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL .... $ 400,000.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE accepted on approved Foreign or Native risks at the current rates of premium. Contributors of business whether shareholders or not, will participate in any return that the company in general meeting sha l sanction.

For rates and particulars, apply to

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 .... £300,630
" 1885 .... £988,158

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £3,05?,7?

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4,049,15	11	1
1878	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,318,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

BEFORE INSURING
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS
OF
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COMPARE RATES AND CONDITIONS
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	For Life.	Payable at Death or on attaining Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Annuity for Remainder of Life to commence at Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Limited Number of Payments. 10 Annual Payments.	15 Annual Payments.	20 Annual Payments.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	16 12 0	20 11 0	25 3 0	22 0 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	40 7 0	29 8 0	24 12 0
25	18 12 0	35 10 0	29 9 0	25 6 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	43 13 0	32 0 0	26 12 0
30	21 6 0	46 9 0	36 12 0	30 10 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	47 10 0	34 15 0	29 6 0
35	24 9 0	64 4 0	47 8 0	37 14 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	51 15 0	38 4 0	32 9 0

Special attention is called to the very favourable Rates of Premium charged by this Company for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, under which class the sum assured is payable on attaining a certain age, or at the previous death of the Assured (or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for rest of his life) and which combine the principle of Investment with that of Life Assurance.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Head Office, 9 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P. | Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. | Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Helme, Esq. | Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

in an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the Nizam State Railway the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolarum, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet squar will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katiparsa
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Budiapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorum
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Poona†¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam	Ooroolee	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Yeoat	Marhon
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Packney
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Boreball	Sholapur*‡
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poomulware	Doodnee
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad*‡
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulsapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yodagherry
Jiso	Kuruk Bail	Jullum†	Sydapore Road
ulgaum		Sheegaum*	Kistna
			Chickasgo
			Raichore*‡

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palowee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	B[illegible]
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nar[illegible]
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	[illegible]
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Palliet	[illegible]amooda
Parell	Bhoelar	Meagaum	[illegible]
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Ahmedabad*
Mahim	Oodwara	Mund[illegible]	Sabermuttie
Bandora	Pardee	Dabh[illegible]	Ambli Road
Andaree	Bulsar	[illegible]	Sanund
Goregaum	Dongree	[illegible]durpore	Charolee
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	[illegible]ola	Jackwara
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baroda*	Veeremgaum
Bassein Road	Nowsar[illegible]	Baiwa	Jhond
Veraur	Mur[illegible]	Wasud	Patree
Sopalla	[illegible]	Nowley	Kharraghora
Palghur	[illegible]een	Anand	Sabli Road
	[illegible]rat¶	Bhalul	Lilapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomret	Loctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulagunda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankerpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Mulapgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDA

Wadwan Junc. do.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
City	Ningala	Lunadhor	Sanaair
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavda	Variej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Gundechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms, † Junction for from 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments. 60 minutes for Dinne 40 Minutes for inne

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*.

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*: *Medical Review*.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two anticipates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* quickened me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough*.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SHUPAN AND Co., and PHILIP AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOW READY.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY

JAMES DOUGLAS,

AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

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Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay."
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volume.

SPECIALITIES FOR EVENING WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE have a specially choice selection of the following goods manufactured to our special order, neat and new designs for present season, comprising:—

		Rs. a
Navy Blue and Black Balbriggan Socks, Embroidered Fronts, Silk Spots, &c.	per pair	2 12
Black Lisle Thread Socks, Plain and Embroidered Silk Clocks	"	2 12
do. Spun Silk Socks, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks	"	5 8
do. Pure Silk Socks, very rich quality, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks	"	10 0
do. do. do. Embroidered Fronts, a splendid variety	"	11 8
White Kid Gloves, 2 buttons	"	2 8
Best Paris do.	"	3 8
Lavendar Kid Gloves	"	3 8
Straw Kid do. Sewn Black	"	3 0
White Cambric Bows from ¾ to 1¼	per doz.	3 0
do. do. Ties, fine quality, all widths	"	6 0
do. Tape or Solid Ties	"	7 0
18 carat Gold Studs, Links, &c., complete in set, silk lined case, original and unique designs, from		30 0

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

SILVER PLATE FOR PRESENTATION.

GOBLETS—Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.

TANKARDS AND MUGS—Silver Engraved or Chased, Terre Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 38 to Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.

SILVER SETS—Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.

SILVER SETS—Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Mufineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—Of Tea Cup and Saucer in Case Rs. 95 each.

PRIZE CUPS—Silver, with and without two Handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

SALT CELLARS—Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

CARD CASES—Silver, Engraved, in Case Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

CIGAR CASES—Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts, Rs. 55 to Rs. 130

CIGARETTE CASES—Silver, Engraved or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—Silver, in very pretty Designs. Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

SILVER SETS—Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case, Rs. 75.

SILVER SET—Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

BREAKFAST SETS—Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 850 each set.

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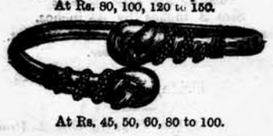

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